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TREACHEROUS SNOW.

Only some snow! but under it—ice,
Sufficient of snow to cover it nice!
Only a man—proud, walking along,
Up go his heels, down goes the strong.

Only a sting in his cold fingers,
Sweetly, indeed the memory lingers,
Only a rent in his fine new pants,
But stopping at once his further advance.

Only an oath! but so strong and deep
As to cause one's blood in a chill to creep;
Only a flaw in deportment neat,
Caused by that treacherous ice under feet.

Only a man! but fallen so low,
Cursing the author of "Beautiful Snow!"
Only his wish in this world so wide—
To discover the boy who made that slide.

—*Philadelphia Progress.*

A SPECTRE IN CAMP.

In the month of April, 187—, a group of officers were assembled at chota-hazri, under the pleasant shade of a couple of luxuriant mango-trees. On the white cloth that covered the table were eatables of various kinds, the most inviting being some melons—water as well as musk—which smelt deliciously. Overhead, deftly slung from a wooden framework, with lazy even beat, oscillated a light deep-fringed punkha. It was pulled by a semi-somnolent Hindoo coolie, attired in little else save his own bronze-colored skin; yet, such was the force of habit, he did not give one the impression of being at all too scantily clad. A short distance off—ten yards or so—stood a large handsome bungalow; this was the mess-house of the officers who belonged to the—— Regiment of Lancers, quartered just now at Mirabad, one of the pleasantest stations in the northwestern provinces of India.

The group referred to were in their white summer uniform, which, in the glare of the fierce sunlight, rather dazzled and distressed the eye; but in the shadow of the dark green overhanging foliage the effect was both cool and picturesque.

The leave season had just commenced, and the young fellows, while refreshing the inner man, were gayly reckoning up their chances of visiting the various hill-stations—Simla, Mussoorie, Nynetal, or even going as far as that paradise of sportsmen, Cashmere; exception, however, must be made in respect of two of their number, who, comparatively silent, were seated a little apart, and on whose countenances there was no sign of merriment visible.

Suddenly a horse's hoofs pattered along the drive leading to the bungalow, and a second later the driver came in view. He dismounted a short distance from the party, and, handing his horse to a servant, approached the chota-hazri table.

"Well, doctor?" interrogatively said one of the quieter men, addressing the new-comer.

"Not well; indeed, just the contrary. I am sorry to say," replied Dr. Anderson gravely; "poor Mrs. Morgan is dead."

There was a slight pause.

"Terrible business for Morgan," presently remarked the first speaker, in a thoughtful voice; "she was all in all to him. I'm afraid he'll go to the bad."

Some years ago, when Thomas Morgan first joined the —— Lancers as their veterinary surgeon, the verdict of the officers, not given hastily, but after due deliberation, was that he was by no means an acquisition to the corps; in truth the more severely critical, if asked their private opinion, would have had but little hesitation in pronouncing him coarse, self-sufficient and unsteady.

As time passed the general impression regarding the vet's character became confirmed; moreover, it seemed as if he were deteriorating to even a lower level. Then Morgan unexpectedly did that which raised him a hundred per cent. in the estimation of everyone. He married a woman whom almost any man would have been proud to call his wife.

Handsome, ladylike and accomplished Mrs. Morgan also possessed tact and discrimination, and in a little while she became quite a favorite in the regiment. That a man of Morgan's calibre should have persuaded a woman of this stamp to marry him was something in his favor; soon, too, it became abundantly clear that the lady thoroughly understood her husband's weak points, for she managed him with so much judgment that the improvement in him became marked; indeed, after a few months of married life, the vet surgeon was voted quite altered, and rather "a good fellow."

And now, as the doctor had stated, a bitter affliction had befallen the husband the wife whom he had so loved and looked up to had died, after giving birth to a still-born child, and he, unstable and weak-principled, was left alone, a prey to intense grief. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was not surprising that the men at the breakfast-table who heard the observation, "Poor Morgan will certainly go to the bad," should feel that the dismal prediction was only too likely to be verified.

An interval of two or three years has elapsed since the sad event chronicled above, and I now come to the incident on which the interest of this narrative chiefly depends. At this time the ——Lancers were quartered at Aldershot, having returned from foreign service in India. The mess-house of the regiment was situated in the centre of the front row of the block of buildings known as the West Cavalry Barracks. These face the Avenue road and are only a few hundred yards to the east of All Saints,' the garrison church. The mess-room was a large, lofty apartment, rectangular in shape, with one of its lesser sides almost occupied by a great arched window, which was heavily curtained. In the centre of the room was a long dining-table; it stood in such a position that an individual sitting at the top-end would be facing the window, and, of course, one sitting at the bottom would have his back towards it.

One evening, rather late in October, a number of officers were seated in this mess-room at dinner. At the top of the table, filling the post of President, was Lieut. Robert Norris, the orderly officer of the day. He was a pleasant, fair-haired young fellow, and on this occasion seemed particularly cheerful, for early next day he was to start for Ireland on a month's leave. To his right sat a guest of his, Capt. Wilson; the latter had come down to Aldershot on a visit to his friend, and intended accompanying Norris across the Channel on the ensuing morning. There was no one at the foot of the table, but the chairs on either side of the Vice President's were occupied, one by Dr. Anderson, the senior surgeon of the regiment, the other by a young officer of the same corps called Beamish. In the intermediate seats were a few other men whose names it is unnecessary to specify. It ought also to be mentioned that the evening twilight outside was only partially excluded, the curtains being but half drawn.

The conversation had been brisk and lively, the most prominent Aldershot topics had been discussed, and there had occurred one of those momentary intervals of silence which are not uncommon during dinner, when the company was startled by the loud exclamation of one of its members.

"Good God, man, are you ill? what on earth is the matter?"

The speaker was young Beamish. He was addressing his vis-a-vis, Dr. Anderson, towards whom all eyes were at once turned.

There was a white, scared look on the surgeon's face, and he was staring at the window with eyes half out of their sockets. It was evident that he had received a shock of some kind.

"No—nothing," he answered, with an effort; "but—ah! did you see that woman?"

"See a woman—where?" asked the other wonderingly.

"I saw her all right, Anderson," exclaimed Norris from the top of the table; "rather pallid-looking and dressed in a sort of bridal dress that seemed slightly stained; she certainly looked in at us as she walked past the window."

"What unmitigated nonsense!" cried Beamish energetically. "You're both mad—the window is at least thirty feet from the ground and there is no balcony outside, but merely a narrow ledge, along which it would be impossible for any one except a ghost to walk."

"By Jove! I never thought of that," said Norris, starting up impulsively. He ran to the window and began pushing aside the curtains. "But you saw her, too, Anderson," he continued in an amazed tone, "and somehow the features seemed familiar."

"Yes," replied the surgeon; "I certainly saw a woman dressed in white pass quite close by to the window and glance in for an instant. But it was the strange, woeful expression in the eyes as they met mine that startled and disturbed me. I fancied I recognized in her some one I knew; yet for the life of me I can't call to mind who she is."

The doctor, who had quite recovered his composure, spoke in a clear, collected voice. He, too, now rose from his seat and approached the window. Then there ensued a scene of considerable excitement, in which surprise and curiosity were largely blended. The dinner-table was quickly deserted, the window thrown open and all the servants summoned. The premises were examined and all kinds of nooks and corners invaded and ransacked for the discovery of the intruder, the more especially as Beamish suggested somebody might be attempting to play off a practical joke on them. The search, however, proved fruitless. There was no trace of the mysterious female who had given so rude a shock to one of the party and ruffled the serenity of all.

Of course, almost with one accord, they scouted the notion that the apparition could possibly have an immaterial personality. Who ever heard of a spectre in a mess-room? The idea was preposterous—absurd; and then, how idle and objectless seemed a visitation whose purpose no one could recognize! They were either the victims of a hoax, or, as was more likely, of a spectral or optical illusion. So far the officers. The question, however, might fairly be asked, which of the following contingencies was the more improbable—the appearance of a disembodied spirit, given that disembodied spirits exist; or that two individuals, of totally different types, in the perfect possession of their senses, sitting far apart, should, amid the distraction of dinner, brilliant lights and gay conversation, conjure up, exactly at the same moment, a spectral illusion, which in face, figure and dress should be absolutely identical? Moreover, as will be shown a little later, the vision was not so entirely without purpose as at first sight they judged it to be.

To resume. The commotion gradually subsided and the officers again took their seats, but their cheerfulness seemed to have vanished and the talk flagged; if a stray remark were passed it led to nothing.

"I wonder if the apparition portends misfortune to either of you two?" said Beamish, derisively glancing towards Norris and Anderson.

Neither answered.

Presently Wilson addressed his host. "You have to visit the guards to-night. When do you start?"

"After midnight," answered Norris briefly.

"I'll go round with you."

But the other wouldn't hear of it. However, nothing untoward happened, and early next morning the two friends left for Ireland.

A month later, his leave having expired, Norris rejoined his regiment.

On arriving, one of the first persons he encountered was the surgeon with whom, of course, he entered into conversation.

After a little he said rather abruptly. "Ah, Anderson, how about the apparition? Did you unravel the mystery of its appearance?"

"I thought you knew; surely you have heard all about it?" replied his companion, with an air of surprise.

"Not a word, not a syllable," said the other. "To tell the truth, the matter has troubled me but little; still, I'm glad it admits of a rational explanation."

"A rational explanation!" echoed the doctor, with a queer smile. He drew from his pocket a large gold locket, and having opened it handed it to his friend. "Just look at that," he continued.

"Good heavens!" cried Norris, gazing at the miniature, "it is the spectre! Why, it is the portrait of Mrs. Morgan, who died in India! I'm more puzzled than ever."

"I suppose, then, I'd better begin at the beginning and explain," said the surgeon. "As you are aware, Morgan—who has been steadily going downhill since his wife's death—was induced, about two months ago, to leave Aldershot on sick-leave for change of air and scene. Well, after that extraordinary experience of ours at dinner, I passed a restless, uncomfortable night, sleeping very badly; I therefore got up earlier than usual, intending to take a brisk walk before going to hospital. Soon after I left the barracks I met Burke, Morgan's servant, and casually asked him if he had any news of his master. To my astonishment he informed me that Morgan had returned to Aldershot four days ago and at the present moment was lying in his quarters seriously unwell. Of course I went to him immediately and then the true state of affairs at once became clear. Morgan perhaps hardly responsible for his actions, had concealed his arrival that he might, unchecked, give free rein to his intense craving for stimulants, and now he was so ill that I had little hope of his recovery. After doing all I could for him I was turning to leave the room, when my eyes fell on a large colored photograph of his wife that stood on a side table. Then, in an instant, like a flash came the conviction that Mrs. Morgan and the apparition were identical, and that it was her features, seen distinctly as she walked past the window, that I had been trying in vain to recall; in the likeness she was dressed as a bride in white. You know I was with the poor lady in her last illness and I take it the meaning of the vision was to call my attention to the fact that her husband was dying uncared for alone within a few hundred yards of where we were dining so merrily."

"It is a strange occurrence, the very strangest in my experience," said Norris thoughtfully. "I remember the photo you mention quite well; this one in the locket is the same, only reduced in size. I believe I knew more of Morgan than most of the others, as our rooms opened into the same corridor and I was, in a way, his next neighbor; perhaps that may be one reason why I also saw the apparition. How long is it since Morgan died?"

"He expired a fortnight ago," replied the surgeon—"quietly, I am thankful to say, and with his faculties clear."

THE COLLIERS' CONVENTION.

It Passes Several Resolutions, Transacts Some Business and Adjourns.

The miners held an all-day session Friday last, closing their labors at five o'clock. The finance question was disposed of with a resolution that a per capita tax of five cents be assessed, and that each delegate on his return 'some use every effort to raise funds and further the objects of the association. A committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Nicholson and Nish, was appointed to visit District No. 1, and examine into the condition of finances there. The committee subsequently reported everything in good shape with a snug balance in the treasury. It was resolved that the District officials should be under the direction of State officers. It was further agreed that employers should always be given one week's notice before a strike. It was not until after a long discussion this decision was reached.

At the afternoon session business opened with the appointment of a Legislative Committee consisting of the District Presidents as follows: John Costello, Sam Morgan, W. F. Barclay, John Britt, John Meek, J. W. Kilduff, and George Harris the State President to act as Chairman.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The many and varied interests of this country are of invaluable importance in the affairs of government, and

WHEREAS, A better knowledge of the relations of capital and labor is commendable for the information of Legislatures; therefore,

Resolved, first, That we, the miners of Pennsylvania, call the attention of the representatives of all political parties at Washington, asking the establishment of a National Bureau of Statistics; second, that we believe the people will be materially benefited by this system; third, that copies of these resolutions be given to the city press and sent to the Department of Labor at Washington.

The Legislative Committee was requested to examine the present mining laws and draft suitable bills and amendments to be submitted for better legislation. The district officers were empowered to fix the lines of division for their districts.

The following resolution was adopted, with little discussion:

Resolved, That the present system of bringing foreign labor into this country under contract is injurious to the interests of the toilers of this country and should be prohibited by law, and that we petition Congress in this regard.

The District Presidents were constituted an Executive Board for the State and instructed to issue traveling cards. Secretaries were required to make monthly reports and the terms of State officers fixed to expire August 1st, 1884. After May 1st an initiation fee of fifty cents will be required of each new member of the Union. The Executive Board was instructed to draft a constitution for the State organization. A checkweighman was recommended for every tipple. After complimenting the Western miners for the stand they had taken the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

A GREAT SNOW STORM.

The Heaviest Known About Pittsburgh for Many Years.

The snow storm of Tuesday was one of the longest, in point of duration, and heaviest as regards depth of fall, ever known in Pittsburgh. The snow commenced falling at 12:55 Tuesday morning, and continued without interruption until 12 o'clock Wednesday night. The first report from this storm was on Sunday night from Ft. Smith, Ark., where there was a heavy fall. There was a light snow the same night at Leavenworth, Kansas, and St. Louis, Mo. Monday morning snow was reported falling at Fort Smith, Little Rock, Cincinnati, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Leavenworth and Buffalo, with sleet at Shreveport. Monday afternoon there was snow at Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis and Springfield, Ill.; on Monday night at Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Cairo, Springfield and Omaha.

Tuesday morning there was snow at Chicago, Milwaukee, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Port Huron and Toledo. The reports at 3 P. M. Tuesday afternoon showed snow only at Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh. The reader will observe that the storm was quite general between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. Trains on railroads entering the city were so impeded that they were hours behind time. Street cars in the city were compelled to suspend operations almost entirely. The total snow fall was 18 inches.

You have tried everything for your Heart Disease? No sir. Allow me to show you Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, been in market **30** years, great many good testimonials from its use. Only **$1** per bottle at your druggists.

LEAP YEAR LYRICS.

I.

Can I forget that winter night
In eighteen eighty-four,
When Nellie, charming little sprite,
Came tapping at the door?
"Good evening, miss," I blushing said,
For in my heart I knew—
And, knowing, hung my pretty head—
That Nellie came to woo.

She clasped my big, red hand, and fell
Adown upon her knees,
And cried: "You know I love you well,
So be my husband, please!"
And then she swore she'd ever be
A tender wife and true—
Ah, what delight it was to me
That Nellie came to woo!

She'd lace my shoes and darn my hose,
And mend my shirts, she said,
And grease my comely Roman nose
Each night on going to bed;
She'd build the fires and fetch the coal,
And split the kindling, too—
Love's perjuries o'erwhelmed her soul
When Nellie came to woo.

And as I, blushing, gave no check
To her advances rash,
She twined her arms about my neck
And toyed with my mustache;
And then she pleaded for a kiss,
While I—what could I do
But coyly yield me to that bliss
When Nellie came to woo?

I am engaged, and proudly wear
A gorgeous diamond ring,
And I shall wed my lover fair
Some time in gentle spring.
I face my doom without a sigh—
And so, forsooth, would you,
If you but loved as well as I,
And Nellie came to woo.

II.

Miss Jennie is a winsome girl—
The fairest lass of many;
And I would be a heartless churl
Did I not love Miss Jennie,
But when into my listening ear
Her tide of passion gushes,
I scream and run away, for fear
She'll see my telltale blushes.

Miss Susie is so sweet and mild,
And loves me, oh! so dearly,
I can't reject the little child—
'Twould drive her crazy, nearly;
But as she hangs upon the gate
And sings her hopeless sorrow,
I murmur: "It is getting late,
Please come around to-morrow."

And there is rosy, romping Belle—
And there is proud Ophelia—
And pensive, lofty-minded Nell,
And prattling little Delia;
And I am wooed by Eloise,
And courted, too, by Jessie,
While Maggie falls upon her knees,
And ditto charming Bessie.

There's still another—homely she—
The gaunt, uncouth Eliza;
When first she came a wooing me,
Oh, how I did despise her!
But as she fondly lingered near
There fell, like dripping honey,
The sweet assurance on my ear
She had a heap of money!

So, though I sigh for Jennie's curls
And Delia so impassioned,
And hanker for the other girls
So sweetly, grandly fashioned,
It seems decreed that I should part
From all these charming witches
And sacrifice my manly heart
To gaunt Eliza's riches!

—*Eugene Field in Chicago News.*

ISMAIL'S PHILOSOPHY.

A Former Ruler of Egypt Who Is Cynical and Jolly.

(London World.)

From his retreat in No. 46 Portland Place, the exiled ruler of Egypt, watches with the subdued amusement of a shrewd, good-natured cynic the growing perplexities of the diplomatic game in the valley of the Nile, and the confusion between English colonels and false prophets in the Soudan. "If I was a King Stork," says Ismail—"which I was not, as you will all some day admit—my people are worse off with their King Log." King Log is Tewfik, and the comparison shows that his appreciative father does not consider that he bestowed upon his country an unmixed blessing when, at the cost of bribing every official in the Imperial Palace, from the slipper boy to the grand vizier, to the extent of three million pounds sterling, for the first time in the history of any Mohammedan state, he introduced viceregal succession by primogeniture. "However," adds Ismail, "our Egyptian proverb says that 'What God does not sow you can't reap; if my boy is foolish, the reason is that the Almighty did not give him brains. Pauvre diable, ce n'est passa faute, but long may his shadow endure.'" And, with this paternal qualification Ismail shrugs his shoulders, puts his right leg lengthwise on his silken sofa, emits a long, eddying blue current of tobacco smoke, contemplates the ceiling, and thrusts out his lower jaw in the peculiar manner habitual with him when he unreservedly delivers his soul. Ismail unquestionably has a keen sense of humor, and with a sense of humor, a monarch in retirement need never feel miserable. The November fogs envelop no cheerier mortal than His Highness Ismail."

Ismail and his court are somewhat crowded in their present quarters. Only the Second Princess accompanies her husband to our misty isle. Excepting Ismail and his son Ibrahim, the Second Princess is what the Duchesse d'Angouleme was among Bourbons, "the only man in the family." She was the diplomatist who steered the primogeniture business among the corrupt shufflers at Constantinople. Although the Princess is never visible to any visitors but ladies, she is no recluse, and is fond of exploring incog. our marvelous metropolis. She has done the Tower of London; she has done Madame Tussaud's. Her stepson, Tewfik, holds her in unmitigated dread. A visit which she once paid to Cairo nearly threw him into a fit and caused him to banish his domestic Witch of Endor. This captivating creature was the Lady Isha Hanim. It was her custom to burn incense according to a ritual, the faithful observance of which brought good luck to the Khedive. One night she capsized the censer, and, in an absent mood, tried to light a candle the wrong way. Next morning came the dreadful news of the Second Princess' approach. "You have brought me evil luck!" growled Tewfik; and forthwith poor Isha was shipped across the Red sea, or, as some thought, under it. But Consul Moncrieff, who was killed at Suakin the other day, believed he saw her at Jeddah. Of Ismail's other three wives, one is in Egypt, another in Naples, another in Paris. Still he is not unhappy. On the contrary, the Khedival household in Portland Place is one of the merriest in the world.

It is at table, with the coffee and cigars which follow that Ismail appears at his best. His Highness' choice little dinners prove that the chef is an artist in his calling. Though not gorgeous, the ex-Khedive's silver service is tasteful. Save for the red fez and collarless frock coat, Ismail and his oriental guests are dressed in the European style. The faithful attachment of his servants to their old master says as much for the Khedive as for them. It is a common saying in Egypt that no one ever left Ismail's presence unrelieved who needed his help. Ismail's overthrow is a thing which no fellah can understand. Ismail's generosity did not always produce gratitude in the recipients. To one firm, in its extremity, he once lent a very large sum of money without interest, direct of indirect. Years afterward he asked the same firm, then strong on its legs and fat, to lend him a few thousands. But the active partner had suddenly gone to the country, and nothing could awake the sleeping ditto. Then there came a shuffling excuse, at the recollection of which Ismail's eyes twinkle, as he shrugs his shoulders. "*Mon Dieu!*" he exclaims, "I didn't what the money; I was only trying them!" After a similar experience of the gratitude of mankind, Timon of Athens became a misanthrope. But nothing can make a misanthrope of Ismail of Cairo; and with a keen sense of fun he hits off the oddities of unstable friends, and even the rascalities of moneylenders. Ismail is never sentimental except at the mention of his mother, whom he worships. Of course he is not permitted to visit her at Cario. They will not permit even her grandson, young Ibrahim, he adds. And then he launches off into another amusing story, how Tewfik would not even allow Ismail's house-servants to return home. "Two of my people died," he says; "at their request I sent their bodies to Egypt. The news reached the Palace; the packages were kept for a day at the custom-house before my son—*sans parcere filis*—could be induced to let the corpses pass on."

Ismail is a man of great tact. Some years ago the Egyptian frontier was invaded by bands of Senoussi's followers, the same who, like the Mahdi, pretend to be the new Messiah of Islam. Ismail's War Minister advised a counter invasion. "I did nothing of the kind," says Ismail. "I wrote him a friendly letter, as one Mussulman gentleman to another; I sent him some pretty presents; said that I knew the marauders had killed and plundered without his knowledge, and asked him, as a fellow-king in Islam, to inquire into the matter. The offenders were punished; the booty restored, and Senoussi sent me, by special envoys, the most flattering letters and gifts." Ismail has little or none of his famous sire Ibrahim's ambition and daring. Ismail, with his ruddy face, reddish-yellow hair and beard, and short rotund figure, active as a boy's and straight as a ramrod, is only 52, and if he lives another 52 he will contentedly pass them in making trips to the continent, giving the little parties and telling odd stories about his numberless and very mixed acquaintances.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

THE citizens of Washington, Pa., are greatly exercised over a case of smallpox in their midst.

THE mother of Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, of the U. S. A., died at her residence in Coshocton, O., on Sunday. She was 82 years old.

BY the bursting of a still at the Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa., Sunday evening, the still-house, a large amount of oil and out works were destroyed by fire. The loss is $40,000.

ON Saturday at Bloomfield, O., John Anderson, a Swede, in the employe of Wm. Gray, a farmer, was shot dead by the latter. A dispute about wages caused the murder.

BY a fire Monday morning at Wheeling, in the residence of Dr. J. E. Smith, about $1,000 worth of books were destroyed. The building was damaged to the amount of $300.

ON Sunday two of Washington county's oldest citizens died. Daniel Cronin, of Franklin township, aged 83 years, and John Cooper, of South Strabane, aged 81 years.

A HUNGARIAN named John Povolka was struck by the mail train east Tuesday morning at Greensburg and instantly killed. He was a laborer on the Sewickley branch of the Southwest railroad.

THE house occupied by a family named Drysdale, near DuBois, Clearfield county, was badly damaged Wednesday last by a large tree falling on it. Mrs. Drysdale received injuries that may prove fatal.

PATRONS of the P. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. at Braddock are circulating petitions, numerously signed, asking the authorities of the companies to keep the waiting rooms open for the late trains. At present they are closed at an early hour.

BY the explosion of a loaded log on New Year's morning near New Philadelphia, O., Samuel Fagely was badly injured. His arm was broken and breast badly cut. He sustained other internal injuries that may yet prove fatal.

WM. RAYNOR, a railroad engineer, while running at a rapid rate at Erie Sunday, poked his head out of the cab window and was struck by a projecting water pipe. He was knocked senseless to the ground. When picked up it was found his skull was crushed. He died in a few minutes.

THE National Rolling Mill and Forge at McKeesport resumed operations Tuesday, the men accepting the reduction of wages. The reduction ranged from 12½ to 25 per cent. Woods' Iron Works also resumed the same day at the former price. The Tube Works will resumed Wednesday.

ON New Year's Day Wm. Brophy entered the pawn shop of A. C. Fairbank, at Youngstown, O., and wanted to pawn a revolver. The broker declined to receive it. Brophy then proceeded to show Fairbank the qualities of the weapon, when it was discharged, the ball entering the abdomen and lodging in the region of the spinal column. Fairbank is in a critical condition.

THE show window of John Held's jewelry store, at Freeport, was broken Monday night, by two thieves, and about $300 worth of jewelry stolen. Mr. Held and a number of citizens pursued the thieves, but were unable to catch them. They are supposed to be the same parties who have been operating in that neighborhood for the past few weeks.

THE DUMB MAID.

OR HOW YE YOUNG GALLANT WAS TREPANNED.

[From "Humor, Wit and Satire of the Seventeenth Century."]

All you that pass along,
Give ear unto my song,
Concerning a youth,
that was young, young, young:
And of a Maiden fair
Few with her might compare,
But alack, and alas, she
was dumb, dumb, dumb.

She was beauteous, fresh, and gay,
Like the pleasant flowers in May,
And her cheeks were as round
as a plum, plum, plum;
She was neat in every part,
And she stole away his heart,
But alack, and alas, she
was dumb, dumb, dumb.

At length this Country Blade,
Wedded this pretty Maid,
And he kindly conducted
her home, home, home:
Thus in her Beauty bright,
Lay all his whole Delight,
But alack, and alas, she
was dumb, dumb, dumb.

Now will I plainly show
What work this Maid could do,
Which a pattern may be
for girls young, young, young:
O she both day and night
In working took delight,
But alack, and alas, she
was dumb, dumb, dumb.

She could brew, and she could bake,
She could wash, wring and shake,
She could sweep the house
with a broom, broom, broom:
She could knit and sew and spin,
And could do any such like thing,
But alack, and alas, she
was dumb, dumb, dumb.

But alas this man did go,
The Doctor's skill to know,
Saying, Sir, can you cure
a Woman of the Dumb?
O it is the easiest part
That belongs to my Art,
For to cure a Woman
of the Dumb, dumb, dumb.

To the Doctor he did her bring
And he cut her Chatterin-string
And he set her Tongue on
the run, run, run.
In the morning he did rise
And she fill'd his house with cries
And she rattled in his ears
like a drum, drum, drum.

To the Doctor he did go
With his heart well fill'd with woe,
Crying, Doctor, I am
undone, done, done,
Now she's turn'd a scolding Wife
And I'm weary of my life
Now I cannot make her hold
her tongue, tongue, tongue.

The Doctor thus did say,
When she went from me away,
She was perfectly cured of
the dumb, dumb, dumb.
But it's beyond the Art of Man,
Let him do the best he can,
For to make a scolding Woman
hold her tongue, tongue, tongue.

So as you to me came
Return you back again
And take you the Oyl
of Hazel strong
With it anoint her body round,
When she makes the House to sound
So perhaps you may charm her
tongue, tongue, tongue.

GAMBLING IN OLD TIMES.

How the Lords and Ladies Amused Themselves in the Last Century.

(London Telegraph.)

It, however, we are compelled to confess that a love for gaming, or, as some mildly call it, for speculation, is not likely to be eliminated from the human heart, it can not be denied that in these times there is more decorum among the habitual votaries of the whist table or of the board of green cloth than prevailed in London toward the close of the last century. Such books as "George Selwyn and His Contemporaries," by Mr. J. H. Jesse, or "The Works and Correspondence of Horace Walpole," or "Wharton's Queens of Society," reveal that the worst form of card-playing enacted in London during the reign of George III., was due to the faro tables kept in their own houses by ladies of quality. In a highly-spiced and satirical volume, called "The Female Jockey Club," we are told that the Countess of Buckinghamshire, Lady Archer, Lady Bessborough, who was sister to the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, and Mrs. Crewe presided alternately at faro banks of their own, from which they reaped a golden harvest. The first bank at which the fascinating game of faro was played in London was set up at Brook's club about the year 1780 by four partners, two of whom—Lord Cholmondeley and Mr. Richard Thompson, of Escrick, in Yorkshire—realized enormous profits. It is said that each retired with a sum not less than £36,000. But the other two partners could not resist the temptation of playing against the bank, and thus they lost upon one side what they gained on the other. "The partners," says Mr. Thomas Raikes, "would not trust the waiters to act as croupiers, but dealt the cards themselves, one after the other, being paid three guineas an hour out of the joint fund for doing so. At this rate Lord Cholmondeley and other men of high rank were to be seen slaving like menials until a late hour of the morning. Before long this celebrated faro bank had ruined half the town. A Mr. Paul, who brought home a large fortune from India, lost £90,000 in a single night, and being ruined, went back to the East to make another fortune." Lord Cholmondeley, in short, occupied the position which at a later period was filled by Crockford, seeing that both held mortgages upon houses, lands and property of all descriptions. It was said, indeed, that Mr. Coke, of Holkham—an estate which lay not far from Lord Cholmondeley's seat at Houghton—wrote to his rapacious neighbor to say that, "wishing to feel easy as to his own property, which he had inherited from a long line of ancestors, and knowing the various claims which Lord Cholmondeley possessed upon the properties of others, he begged leave to inquire what sum he would be contented to receive as an indemnity for any claim that he might hereafter think fit to make upon the Holkham estate." The answer of Lord Cholmondeley was couched in the same satirical vein. "With every wish," he replied, "to tranquilize the mind of an old and much-loved friend, he did not think that, in justice to his own family, he could consistently enter into any arrangement with Mr. Coke which might hereafter be detrimental to that family's interests." Of the scenes witnessed at the female faro clubs, very piquant descriptions appear in the "Memoirs of Sir Nathaniel Wraxall," in Moore's Life of Sheridan," and in other contemporary work. "About thirty years ago," wrote the anonymous author of a pamphlet which appeared in 1784, "there was but one gambling club in London. It was regulated and respectable. Few of the members betted high. Ladies were admitted, but there was only one that played, and she was regarded as an abomination. At present, however, how many females attend, and how many set up their own card-tables? The effects are too clearly to be seen in the frequent divorces which disgrace this country, and in the shameless conduct of ladies of fashion since they took to gambling."

The first check administered to the "Female Jockey Club" came from the lips of Chief Justice Kenyon, when, in summing up, he exclaimed: "The vice of gambling has descended to the very lowest order of people, who have caught the infection from their superiors. I wish the latter could be punished. If any prosecutions are brought before me and the parties are convicted, I can promise them that, whatever may be their rank and station in the country—even though they should be the first ladies in the land—they shall stand in the pillory as a warning to others." That threat of the pillory killed the private faro tables kept by ladies. To them succeeded the famous clubs kept by Watier and Graham, upon the ruins of which Crockford's ultimately arose. Watier's club was established in 1807 by Lord Headfort and Mr. Maddox, of Cheshire. A house was taken in Piccadilly, at the corner of Bolton street, and Watier, a superlative cook, was put in charge. The dinners were so excellent that all the young men of fashion and fortune were eager to become members. Macao took the place of faro, as, in our own times, baccarat has superseded all its predecessors, and thousands of pounds changed hands every night. The club lived until 1819. Mr. John Maddox, one of its founders, cut his throat, and Graham's club arose in its place. It was here that a nobleman of ancient lineage was accused and convicted of cheating at cards, and hundreds owed their ruin to the mania of play which they found opportunities of indulging at Graham's and Crockford's. No clubs of similar position now exist, but who that knows the metropolis well can doubt that gambling is as rife among us as ever? If we cross the Atlantic the verdict will be similar. The late John Morrissey the most celebrated gambler of the United States, is credited with the dictum that nowhere in the world has the art of cheating at cards been carried to such perfection as at New York and Washington. It has long been notorious that American card-sharpers are in the habit of haunting the steamers which ply upon the Mississippi, and also those which run from New York to Liverpool and back. The monotony of life on board ship predisposes passengers to kill time with cards, and the professional gambler turns his opportunity to good account. Not unfrequently the captain of a transatlantic steamer gives some young greenhorn a hint that he is 'playing with a sharper, who will strip him of his "bottom dollar" if they play long enough; but the good-natured warning is often given in vain. So long as ships run across the Atlantic it is certain that dupes will play cards and bet heavily upon the issue, and occasionally some despoiled victim will betake himself to a Police Court and let the world know how many hundreds of dollars he has been foolish enough to drop on his passage out.

NOTES ON LABOR.

The Bessemer Steel Works at Homestead contemplate a reduction of wages in the near future. It is thought the men will accept the reduction if pay days are made semi-monthly.

There is to be a convention of labor leaders in New York on January 12th, to take action regarding the contract-labor system. John Jarrett, of Pittsburgh, is the only Pennsylvanian mentioned to be present.

The officers of the Miners' District Association are out in a call asking the men of the Fourth pool to stand firm for arbitration prices, and promising aid to the men at Leonard's, Empire and Knobs' coal works if they will come out.

An official statement from the window glass workers shows that during the five months' strike they have received $17,101 61 from Knights of Labor, and expended $18,900 83. They claim to be in shape financially to hold out another year.

It is said the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, consisting of Secretary Turner, of Philadelphia, J. S. McClelland, of Newark, and James Campbell, of Pittsbargh, held a meeting in this city recently to take action in regard to the course of a former official who had sent out circulars warning members of the order not to make any further contributions; also to concentrate all funds now on hand upon the Window Glass Workers' strike turning over from one to two thousand dollars weekly for the support of the men, and to perfect the union of window glass workmen in England, France and Germany. It is stated this organization is about completed, and is known as District No. 300, Knights of Labor. Through it the Association will be furnished with a report of the amount of glass made in every window glass factory in the world.

McClure Wants Information.

Constable McClure, of Forward township, now in prison for costs, has addressed the following letter to the District Attorney: "Can you inform me whose duty it is to look after the shooting of Lynch by John Brown, in Jenkin's saloon, in Forward township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the night of December 22, 1883? Lynch is badly hurt, and will probably die. Shooting affrays have become of very frequent occurrence in and about drinking and gambling saloons in Forward township. There seems to have been gambling connected with this trouble, as the quarrel was about a turkey. Now, if some one can be found who will not be prosecuted for barratry and jailed for costs for meddling with small matters, it would be well to look the matter up, as we now have one murderer at large by the name of Brown.

"R. McCLURE."

MR. I. CARPENTER, 463 Fourth avenue, New York, after running a gauntlet of eight years' rheumatism, used St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever, by which he was entirely cured and has had no return of his complaint.

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ABOUT THE SOUTH.

The *Gazette*, noting the small number of foreign immigrants attracted to the South, blames it "on the political intolerance manifested by the dominant party toward the laboring classes." We think we can give two better reasons. First and most important, white immigrants dislike to go where their labor will be brought into competition with that of the inferior black race; and a second reason is that the Northern papers of the Republican faith for the last thirty years have kept up an unceasing, bitter and relentless warfare on the South. This has discouraged Southern immigration, for these slanders largely found their way to Europe. Probably another reason exists in the fact that large immigration generally moves on climatic lines, and as most of it is from the north of Europe it naturally found a resting place in the Northern States.

But while the South has failed to receive much of the benefit or the evil of excessive immigration from abroad, for the past eight years, since the redemption of that section from carpet-bag and negro misgovernment, there has been a steady volume of Northern immigration pouring into the Southern States. And of the best class too, and largely backed by capital. We presume the southerners prefer this population to foreign immigration, as they have an abundant supply of unskilled labor, which at the North we largely get from abroad. The progress of the Southern States since 1870 has been one of the most remarkable things in the economic history of the country. And under this encouragement, we presume no great anxiety is felt as to foreign immigration. They prefer the native article.

Thus it will be seen the *Gazette* takes a very narrow view of the immigration question; but it finds its way back to some shreds of the bloody shirt in its political boneyard, and in a few lines compresses a vast amount of untruth. It says:

> Theoretically the black man has the ballot, but practically he is disfranchised. He can only vote, or have his vote counted, when it suits the pleasure of his Bourbon masters.

This is a very sweeping statement. It is on the assumption the black man is necessarily a Republican. Such is not the case. They are joining the Democratic party by thousands because they find it gives them full protection, honest government, better schools, and greater results for their taxation. It is not to be wondered the black race should fall under the influence of the whites of the South. It is the natural drift of poverty and ignorance to pass under the influence of capital and intelligence, especially in political matters. This may seem a harsh doctrine, but the history of the world proves its truth. Governor MORTON and THADDEUS STEVENS, when negro suffrage was first proposed, warned its advocates the negroes would be found voting with their old masters and the whites of the South. Talk of blunders, the enfranchisement of the negroes, for a temporary political purpose by the Republican party, was the most stupendous blunder recorded in history. It increased the political power of the Southern States; but opened to Republican adventurers a broad avenue of thrift and spoliation, tyranny and misgovernment, that will make the word Republican odious in the South for the next fifty years. Even MAHONE while swallowing the medicine repudiates the name.

THE PROTECTION OF LABOR.

The question of the protection of the workingman in this country against the effects of the importation by contract of hordes of laborers from Europe and Asia, is one of grave importance, and is entitled to immediate consideration. These mendicant workers, "whom their o'ercloyed country vomits forth," are not immigrants in reality, but imported goods in human form. Our present system of tariff affords no relief and can afford none to this form of affliction, no more than it can alleviate the trouble from imported fevers, itch, or other diseases. Capital is so abundant and cheap now in this country that it needs no protection except against thieves. Coal is one-third the price and provisions two-thirds the price at Pittsburgh which they are in England. Money is the same price as there.

Skilled labor, rents and taxes are higher. Our schools are free, of the best quality, and open to all. Our workpeople are the best dressed, best fed, and most intelligent and independent in the world. It is our pride and our boast that they are so. It is the business of statesmen to see that they are kept so. To earn his own living and to be the architect of his own fortune is now recognized in America as a badge of honor. The workingman is our nobleman. He causes new wealth to exist, and gives shape and being to things which were before unknown. He is the only pillar on which the State rests, all other callings being mere attachments suspended from the superstructure supported by labor. No greed of selfish employers, who with false tongues utter glittering generalities about protecting labor through the tariff, and then with itching fingers reach across seas and continents to bring miserable creatures here to degrade and cheapen labor, should be permitted to prevail. Our workingmen realize the hypocrisy of manufacturing philanthropists of this description, and will demand that protection be a reality to that which alone needs it, viz., labor.

They can no longer be deluded by fine words, "which keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope," by talk about protection to labor, and by acts which nullify protection. By importations of laborers and materials for the purpose of overawing and degrading workingmen at home. If the tariff does not protect our working people, the only interest which requires protection, how can they be expected to concern themselves at all about the tariff?

TARIFF AS AN ISSUE.

A prominent Republican leader in Congress, according to a *World* interviewer, gives up the sectional issue, and this seems to be the purpose of the influential papers and the real leaders of the party. "It would be nursing a cold corpse" is the idea expressed as to the "bloody shirt." It is further declared by this shrewd observer:

> You can never get the people of the North to try any more experiments in the way of regulating the local affairs of the South, or to try by legislation to better the condition of the negro. The Northern people are indifferent. They recognize the fact that you cannot put the brains and superior intelligence of a community, even if it is in a minority, under the control and domination of any inferior intelligence. That experiment has been exhaustively tried by a powerful Government, backed by the army and a fierce party sentiment, only to fail wretchedly. If it failed then, what can any one hope to gain now in the reagitation of the question in the face of the Northern apathy on the subject? The Republicans who think the Southern business can be warmed over again for use in the next campaign are simply Republican Bourbons who refuse to see the times have changed. The negro must take care of himself. He cannot be made an issue. The evidence of this is shown in the way the civil rights decision of the Supreme Court has been received. Ten years ago this decision would have awakened a perfect storm of agitation. Now it is received with the most perfect indifference.

The "prominent Republican" believes the Tariff the impending issue, but even here there are difficulties. The Western Republicans and a powerful influence at the East will not accept the Pennsylvania Republican doctrine. In Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and other Western States the opposition is as bitter as that of Pennsylvania Democrats to a "tariff for revenue only" platform. Both parties are undoubtedly considerably mixed.

The most sensible tariff resolution we have ever seen was the one adopted by the GREELEY Convention at Cincinnati in 1872, and afterwards accepted by the Baltimore Convention. It simply remanded the tariff question as a local issue to the decision of the people in the election of Congressmen. That met the necessities of the case in a national platform, and expressed the truth. It meant it was a matter of detail rather than a national principle; that it was to be decided by compromise and concession, having reference to local as well as general interests. The citizen in a manufacturing State regards protection quite differently from the citizen of a purely agricultural State. It is a pocket-question in both cases, and decided according to the universal law of human nature. We don't suppose either party will go into the Presidential fight on such a sensible resolution, but nevertheless it expresses the truth and clearly forecasts the action of Congress on any tariff bill that will be presented. If a majority of the people feel that a tariff for revenue only is to their pecuniary benefit they will have it so. If the varied interests benefited by protection are in the majority, that system will be maintained. Our own view is that a vast majority of the people of the United States want tariff reform, of varying degrees (again affected by local interests), as soon as they can get it; that the discussion of the question is strengthening the reformers and weakening the protectionists; and finally, that the present depressed condition of the manufacturing interests, as the climax of twenty years of high and often excessive *protection*, and even of *prohibition*, has made and is to-day making more converts to the idea of a reformed revenue tariff than all the pamphlets and speeches and newspaper leaders of the free traders in the last fifty years. It is a solid fact appreciable by the millmen and day laborers, the miners and skilled mechanics that excessive protection—the Pennsylvania ideal of a tariff—has brought about the same conditions pictured as the necessary accompaniment of a non-protective tariff. Home competition is worse than foreign competition, modified as it must necessarily be by a revenue tariff. While this fact strikes at one of the fundamental ideas of the protectionists it also makes against the favorite argument of the free traders that a protective tariff enhances the cost of manufacturing products, the increase, of course, going to the workingmen—a fact not visible to the naked eye, or with one of SAM WELLER'S telescopes at this time.

—This reads like a contradictory article, but then the tariff is a contradictory and entangling subject.

BENCH AND BAR VS. PRESS.

His Honor, Judge J. W. F. WHITE, of the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, has instituted a criminal suit against the *Dispatch* proprietors for libel, in printing a verbatim report of Commodore WM. J. KOUNTZ' memorable seance with the reporters. We believe he excluded from his information the names of MRS. A. W. ROOK and MR. ORMSBY PHILLIPS, leaving MESSRS. O'NEILL and SHAW to stand the brunt of the battle. No information was made against the Commodore, we suppose the Judge estimating he had been sufficiently punished for his slips in the newspaper line. It will probably go hard with our esteemed brethren of the *Dispatch*. Of course the case will not be tried by Judge WHITE, but by some Judge he may select, and there are several on the bench who have opinions on the moral depravity of the press and the necessity of disciplining editors and publishers. We think MESSRS. O'NEILL and SHAW would do well to at once commence invoking the good graces of the Pardon Board or else commence practicing on Warden SMITH'S *cuisine*, which is as simple as that of DIO LEWIS, and more economical. It is probable the entire bar will volunteer to assist the prosecution: the lawyers like to oblige the Court, and no one practicing at this bar would care to challenge the immaculate virtues of Judge WHITE, as his lawyers, in pursuance of the good old system will dissect the defendants, morally, physically, mentally and ancestrially—in their goings out and comings in, sleeping and waking, at work and play. This may suggest to the terrible culprits and possible convicts the propriety of engaging foreign counsel, and in that case we venture to recommend Colonel A. K. MCCLURE, who fills the dishonorable place of editor of a public journal, and may have a fellow-feeling with the unfortunate and much to be commiserated O'NEILL and SHAW. The Colonel carries intellectual broadaxes and cleavers, scimetars and rapiers, war clubs and stuffed clubs, rifled cannon and mitrailleuses, and out of this formidable arsenal could probably engage in as good defense as the signal wickedness of the defendants will permit.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The French ministry propose to bring forward a revision of the Constitution which will include the abolition of the office of Life Senator and the restoration of voting by *scrutin de liste*. One-fourth of the French Senators (75) are elected for life by the Chamber of Deputies as vacancies occur. Though the life tenure is not liked by the Republicans, its abolition would be the surrender of a distinct advantage by that party, as it has, and is likely to have for some time, control of the Chamber. The *scrutin de liste* requires the election of Deputies by departments instead of by single districts. It was abolished in 1875 by the influence, largely, of the Bonapartists, who found in the district, or *arrondissement*, elections much more scope for their peculiar tactics. To our democratic ideas in this country the *scrutin de liste* seems at war with the rights of minorities, which is a fundamental principle of republican government. It is on precisely the same theory, as regards the French departments, that it would be to elect all our twenty-eight Congressmen in Pennsylvania by a general ticket, instead of by single districts. That would probably result in the choice of twenty-eight Republicans, leaving the Democratic population of the State unrepresented in Congress. In France, by the election of deputies by departments, the minority will be deprived of all representation. This would probably result in secret plotting. It is a pretty well established fact that the attempted suppression of political ideas adds to their power. The Republicans in France found this to be correct when the last NAPOLEON endeavored, by similar means as are now proposed, to deprive them of representation. But French politicians seem to have little regard for the rights of others once they are in office.

RIP VAN WINKLES IN KNAVERY.

The preachers of the new sectional crusade are rather dull-witted, if they cannot see that more than ten years have passed since their bloody shirt inventions were credited at the North, in the sense that fourteen millions of Southern white people, scattered over sixteen States, are to be held responsible for a few isolated crimes, in widely separated localities of the South. When it comes to crimes of violence we submit Allegheny county has claims for recognition, sufficient to damn a continent on this principle. On Saturday our pious neighbor of the *Gazette*, disciplining itself for the holy Sabbath, after detailing a recent murder in Mississippi, and the mobbing of a Republican meeting in the Yazoo country away back nine years ago, in 1875, declares "the same spirit prevails all through the South," and that at this time the negroes "are whipped like dogs or shot down like wild beasts," whenever they contest the supremacy of the white race, by voting the Republican ticket. We are not so much surprised at the infamy of these sweeping falsehoods as at the silliness that prompts their publication, when the press teems with glowing accounts of the progress and prosperity of the South, in business, manufactures and agriculture, and we have the testimony of the highest educational and religious authorities of astonishing advancement in its social condition. The time has passed when any one need bother himself or weary the public confuting this insanity of partisan sectionalism. States do not thrive under such conditions as the *Gazette* describes. The Jackson (Miss.) *Herald* of last week, printed in the very State given over to murder, riots, mob law, whipping negroes like dogs or shooting them down like wild beasts, in urging the Mississippi Legislature to liberal action on the subject of railroads, says northern and foreign capital is being invested in that State at this time at the rate of a million dollars a week. Such facts, and others of an analogous character covering the entire South, are far more than a sufficient answer to the miserable partisan howl of a reign of terror in that section.

It is funny, too, after the *Gazette* scatters its slanders, that no longer have sting or influence, it should berate the South because it does not get a larger share of foreign immigration. The fact is, our sanctimonious neighbor is thoroughly un-American in thought and purpose. It cannot take in the grand sweep of our magnificent nationality. Its horizon is limited. It pretends to be a Union paper, and yet villifies an imperial portion of the Union, as it would no other States or people on the face of GOD'S earth. It recalls JOHN HOOK bawling "beef," "beef," "beef," in the victorious camp at Yorktown. It bites at a file and had better flee to the mountains of Hepsidam.

By the salary law of the State the salary of Sheriff KEIM, of Philadelphia, is fixed at the snug sum of $15,000 per year, but he is required to pay it out of fees received from the business of the office. The year just closed has been one of general good fortune to debtors and of correspondingly bad fortune to the Sheriff, and the total fees of his office give him but $3,750 of his $15,000 salary after paying the salaries of subordinates and other expenses. He can make things even next year by scaling down the salaries of his employes, which were fixed in number and salaries to meet the largest business ever done in the Sheriff's office. But, as matters stand the *Times* thinks the Sheriff can get even by the usual percentage in the advertising of his office. In all the populous counties of the Commonwealth that is said to be one of the ways of increasing the perquisities of the Sheriff's office or recompensing those who were instrumental in securing nominations. There is a suspicion it has been practiced in Allegheny county.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, of New York, in his annual message sums up in this brief and forcible way the history of the decline of American commerce:

> Fifty years ago, a most distinguished foreigner who visited this country and studied its condition and prospects wrote:
>
> "When I contemplate the ardor with which the Americans prosecute commerce, the advantages which aid them and the success of their undertakings, I cannot help believing that they will one day become the first maritime power of the globe. They are bound to rule the seas as the Romans were to conquer the world. * * * The Americans themselves now transport to their own shores nine-tenths of the European produce which they consume, and they also bring three-fourths of the exports of the New World to the European consumers. The ships of the United States fill the docks of Havre and of Liverpool; while the number of English and French vessels which are to be seen at New York is comparatively small."
>
> We turn to the actual results reached since these words were written with disappointment.
>
> In 1840 American vessels carried 82 9-10 per cent. of all our exports and imports; in 1850, 72 5-10; in 1860, 66 5-10; in 1870, 35 6-10; in 1880, 17 4-10; in 1882, 15 5-10.

A SPECIMEN of the civil service reform now practiced under Republican auspices is found in the case of the postmaster at Plantersville, S. C. For some years a lady has held the office of postmaster at that place. Recently a negro was notified of his appointment to supersede the lady. Mortified at her summary removal she made inquiry of the department as to what were the causes of her removal and if she had failed in her duties in any way. She was informed that it was a political matter entirely and was a necessity. The pay of the office was only $120 a year, and the negro who was appointed, being unable to perform the duties himself and not justified in hiring a clerk on such a stipend, declined. This coming to the ears of Congressman MACKEY, the salary was raised to $250. The negro now accepts and the civil service is thus reformed in Plantersville.

JUDGE MCCRARY has resigned his position as a United States Circuit Judge to become the counsel of a railroad corporation at a much higher salary than he received from the Government. His predecessor, Judge DILLON, did the same thing. This has moved several of our contemporaries to say that the United States will have to pay higher salaries to keep its best Judges from going into the employ of corporations. There is no question that the Judges of the lower Federal courts are grossly underpaid. Judge ACHESON, of the Western District of this State, receives a salary of but $4,000 a year and is worked hard. At the bar his reported earnings were as high as $30,000 a year. But if a successful lawyer wants to retire from practice, he must either go on the bench or move into another State, to get away from his clients.

THE polar wave of Friday night and Saturday seems to have taken a southeastern direction from the northwest, running through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, into Kentucky and Tennessee. While the maximum in Pittsburgh on Saturday morning was 12 degrees below, in Cincinnati it was 22, and the same at points in Kentucky. In the northwest the cold was more severe than had been experienced for many years. In Chicago the mercury fell to 30 below; and in St. Louis and other parts of Missouri it marked over 20 below. There has been much suffering, and we will hear of many persons frozen to death and great losses of stock in transit.

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EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Chicago *Tribune* counts up 125,000 human lives lost by earthquakes, tornadoes, shipwrecks, fires, mine disasters, and other accidents in 1883.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL has designated twelve sub-committees of the Appropriation Committeee to frame and report the twelve regular appropriation bills that provide for the routine expenditures of the Government.

IT is rather a neat idea the iron workers proposing to have their say when work shall be shut down to stop production. They want the summer months selected when furnace and machine work is not very comfortable.

SENATOR STEWART, the inventor of the ultimatum and of obstructive proceedings in the Senate on apportionment, yesterday drew $750 salary, and left the balance, about $1,100, in the Treasury. Still, considering the character of his work, he was well paid.

MR. LOWELL seems to have made a mess out of the Scottish University office to which he was elected and then declined, after his friends had canvassed for it. He told the students he would perform the principal duty of the office, and deliver an address to them, but the Scotch laddies declined without thanks.

OF one hundred members of the House of Commons, interviewed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the reform of the franchise, only three of the hundred object to giving Ireland the same rights and privileges as England. They were Liberal members, however, and it is reasonably well established that Ireland will get her just dues in this matter, and that is an equality with England.

AN Iowa Congressman comes to the front with a bill to pension all the soldiers who served for six months in any war of the United States. This includes the Mexican, Indian and civil war heroes. As the Arrearage bill was passed on the eve of a Presidential election for political purposes, the time seems well chosen by Congressman HENDERSON to bring forward a measure of this sort. He is Secretary, we believe, of the Republican Congressional Committee.

WE have no Governor's message in Pennsylvania this year, but it would be a good plan if an official summary of the various department reports was prepared, such as usually is found in the messages of the Governor of this and other States. It would furnish a history of the fiscal operations of the year past much needed for reference. The Governor of Maryland blossomed in a message of sixty pages, and Governor CLEVELAND, of New York, made his message fully as long. But these were rather too much of a good thing.

Two millions seem like a large sum to spend on public buildings in this county for court house and jail purposes; but we find a general feeling in favor of liberal appropriations and noble buildings, *conditioned on one thing*. That is, that the money shall go into the buildings and not into the pockets of contractors, aside from a legitimate and decent profit. Imposing public buildings are public educators, if constructed in good taste and without public plunder. An edifice which a large majority of the citizens of the county have use for some way or other during the year, we can well afford to make a creditable and convenient structure.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL proposes a very good policy for the Democratic party: and that is, to get the appropriation bills out of the way and then adjourn. He also proposes a retrenching policy, but not one that will cripple the departments or embarrass schemes of necessary public improvement. But the fact is, when the large estimates of the departments are trenched on, the cry generally goes up that the business of the Government will be "crippled." Congress and the country will probably take Mr. RANDALL'S views on this question, as he is an expert in Government business, and has sound ideas as to a general policy.

THE Cleveland *Leader* and Chicago *Tribune* are alarmed by the fact—of course it is a fact—that when the Democratic party comes into power it will pay the South for the slaves: 4,000,000, at $1,000 a head would be exactly $4,000,000,000. This is a reasonable statement, and all church property at the North is to be confiscated to pay it. The war expenses of the Confederate States are also to be paid by a special levy on the real and personal property of the North. But worse than all this, when the Democratic party comes into power the Republican rascals will have to go. That is the gall that overflows the cup of bitterness.

PRESIDENT VILLARD, of the Northern Pacific, resigned on Friday. According to the statement of Mr. HORACE WHITE, he has spent his entire fortune of five millions in an endeavor to protect friends who invested on his representations, except—and the exception is notable—some property he transferred to his wife. VILLARD belongs to the order that cannot be suppressed, and he will be among the millionaires again in a few months. His excursionists from Europe last summer could well afford to set him on his feet again, if it should be necessary. Mr. VILLARD'S incomplete palace in New York will be in the market for the next crop of fresh millionaires. His life the last ten or fifteen years, dressed in oriental guise, would read like a chapter of the Arabian Nights.

An Unpleasing Picture to the Bloody Shirt Brigade.

The *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record*, of Saturday last, publishes an article showing the remarkable increase in cotton manufacturing interests of the South during the last three years. The figures show that there are now 314 cotton mills in the South, having 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms, while at the time the census was taken in 1880 the South had only 180 mills, with 713,989 spindles and 15,222 looms. The largest increase in the number of mills was made in North Carolina, where a gain of 43 mills and 110,595 spindles is exhibited, while Georgia made an increase of 137,156 spindles and 22 mills. In 1883 the value of the manufactured cotton produced in the South was a little over $21,000,000, while in 1883 the value had risen to between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. The *Record* figures up that during the last three years and a half about $20,000,000 has been invested by new and old Southern cotton mills in machinery, the bulk of which has been paid to Northern and Western machinery manufacturers. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* sets off against such an item as this, a solitary murder the other day, and a riot some years ago to show the South is "relapsing into barbarism," and the ordinary occupation of the Southerner is to whip and kill negroes because they won't vote with the whites.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

HAPPINESS.

Corn in the barn loft,
Fodder in yard,
Meat in the smoke-house,
And a barrel full of lard.
Milk in the dairy,
Butter on the board,
Coffee in the little bag,
And sugar in the gourd.

—*Fort Worth Democrat.*

CHARLES COGHLAN, the actor, has signed a contract to play at the Union Square Theatre, New York.

JEPTHA H. WADE, a leading Democrat, owns a controlling interest in the Cleveland *Herald*, Republican.

JACOB MILLIKEN, a veteran Democrat of Scarboro, Me., expects to celebrate his 100th birthday anniversary on Friday.

MRS. LANGTRY has been making money in the South. At Lynchburg, for instance, her receipts were about $1,000 for the first night.

EDWARD KING writes from Paris that the business of counterfeiting paintings of distinguished artists is carried on to an enormous extent in that city.

GOV. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, will follow the example of his predecessor and reside at a hotel in Boston during his term of office. He chooses the old-fashioned Tremont. Gov. Butler has been at the Revere.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., now derives about $8,000 from gaming house licenses, and Mayor Brown declares that these establishments do less real harm now than before they were subjected to the license system.

CHEMICAL EXPERTS are said to have figured it out that the fuel that goes to waste every year to furnish the characteristic fog and smoke of London would be worth $25,000,000 if utilized or if its waste could be prevented.

IN a lecture delivered at Manchester, England, the other day, Mr. Leo Grindon estimated that out of the 100,000 known species of flowering plants 10,000 are of direct service to man, and 5,000 are more or less poisonous or hurtful.

MRS. ANNA IRION, whose home when a girl was in Bucks county, was the young woman who buckled the sword of General Houston around that veteran just before the battle of San Jacinto. Her death in Bryan, Texas, was an occurrence of a few days ago.

THE largest individual taxpayer in Boston is Joshua M. Sears, who pays $50,488. One railroad corporation pays a tax of $104,435; five persons or corporations pay more than $50,000, and 75 pay more than $10,000.

MILLAIS, the painter, having acquired sufficient property qualification—a million of dollars—is to be made a Baronet. He will be the first painter peer, although there have been several painter Knights. Mr. Millais' only sister is the wife of Lester Wallack.

A VERITABLE fire fiend, Harrison Crews, colored, was sent to the penitentiary in Richmond, Virginia, last week, for 26 years. He had fired nearly 100 houses in Lynchburg and vicinity, and was always considered a respectable man until caught.

SENATOR JAMES G. FAIR made the San Francisco Boys and Girls' Aid Society a Christmas present of $5,000. Mr. James C. Flood gave $1,000 each to the San Francisco Roman Catholic Female Orphan Asylum and the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of San Rafael, Cal.

THE Mormon Church now embraces a President, 15 apostles, 58 patriarchs, 3,885 sentinels, 3,153 high priests, 11,000 choirs, 1,500 bishops and 4,406 deacons. In Arizona there is a membership of 2,262; in Idaho, twice as many, and missionaries are at work all over Europe and the United States.

AN agricultural paper in Texas claims that in berries and grapes that State beats the world, and that there is no denying that it is the best region in the United States for peaches. It also says it is an excellent plum and pear country, but admits that it has never yet made a success of apples or cherries.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS says if he consulted his pride as a man of affairs and a prescience that enabled him to predict the events of forty years, he would rest his fame on his speech in Boston in 1854 on slavery, but that in the light of humanity he had rather stand on his compromise speech in the United States Senate in 1850.

IF your minister clears his throat, get him a bottle of PERUNA.

A HUNDRED years have passed away since the death of Mozart, and now a monument to him is to be erected in Vienna. Perhaps it is better to pay this tribute to genius late than not at all; but it is small credit to his admirers that the movement is said to be prompted by jealousy lest a memorial should be erected to Wagner first.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, "take cheer, if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, "without clearly knowing why, Hop "Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed "yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, "worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your "everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling "over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will "surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering "from over-eating or "drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or "are young and growing "too fast, as is often the "case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the "farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel "that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, "faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what "you need to give you new life, health "and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

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KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IF SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

de2Zwrs—nR

CARPETS

RUGS! CURTAINS!

Have just returned from a trip to the Eastern Markets to buy for LATE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Look at our goods and prices before you buy.

Body Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Best Tapestry Brussels, Cheap Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Shades and Lace Curtains.

J. W. McFARLAND,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

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HEALTH of WOMAN THE HOPE OF THE RACE.

Woman can Sympathize With Woman.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the sovereign remedy for all female weaknesses and complaints so common among ladies—also for all the painful Kidney Diseases of Either Sex.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound and should be used by men, women and children.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Ladies should keep Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash handy. It is a superior article. 25 cts per package.

All these celebrated remedies are manufactured at the laboratory 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. Compound (in form of lozenges or pills) Liver Pills and Wash, can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

de18-1y W

DEAFNESS CURED!

RAPIDLY and COMPLETELY. Hearing perfectly restored. New methods: RAREFACTION, ELECTRO-MEDICATION. Simple, Painless. Full details from *Medical Director* of THE AURAL CLINIC, 177 6TH AVE., NEW YORK.

de5eow12t W

18 K. The elegant solid plain ring, made of Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold, packed in Velvet Casket, warranted 5 years, post-paid, 4oc., 5 for $1.25. 50 Cards, "Beauties," all Gold, Silver, Roses, Lilies, Mottoes, &c., with name on, 10c., 11 packs $1.00 bill, and the Gold Ring Free. U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.

de15-eow13t W

DIKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Grows luxuriant Beards. Whiskers, Mustache or hair on bald heads in 3 to 6 weeks. No agency. Sample sent free. Beats the world. Use 3 days and you will never be without it. Will grow a fine beard in 30 days. Sold by druggists or sent by express. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Agt's, Palatine, Ill.

se22-eow18t W

Cut This Out & return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, In One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute certainty. Need no capital. H. Yorke, 175 Greenwich St. N. York.

se15eow12t W

SOLD AND NOT YEAR OUT by wall-hangers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. DIRCH & Co., 36 Dey St., N.Y.

jy7eow13t W

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. H. CHAPLIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia

no24-13t W

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, premature weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

de18-1y W

DRAWN BLANK.

The passionate grief beside the dying bed;
The passionate longing for the va nished bliss;
The passionate yearning for the glory fled:
Of each we ask: "Can life bear worse that this?"
Aye—answer weary lips and tired eyes,
To violent sorrows solace Nature grants;
Worse than the world's supremest agonies
Are all its empty blanks—its hopeless wants.

When vivid lightnings flame and thunders crash,
When the fierce winds lash the fierce sea to storm,
We see the beacons by the lurid flash,
The tossing spray-clouds glittering rainbows form:
But when below the sullen drip of rain
The waters sob along the hollow shore,
'Tis hard to think the sun can shine again,
The dull waves gleam to living light once more.

When time saps slowly strength and hope away,
And the black gulf yawns by the lonely path,
When the dumb night creeps on the empty day,
And the one clue of all is held by death,
Look not to faded joy or lingering love
To wake the powers youth and faith had given;
Take patiently the lot we all must prove
Till the great bar swings back and shows us—heaven.
—*All the Year Round.*

A NOTED INDIAN SLAYER.

Interesting Reminiscences of a Century and a Half Ago.

A Rifle, Powder-Horn and Pine Stick Which Have a History of Blood.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., December 31.—A heavy single-barrelled flint-locked rifle, a curiously carved powder-horn and a round pine stick upon which are cut 99 notches of different sizes are prized relics in a Sullivan county, Pa., family. They were the property of Tom Quick, known throughout the Delaware valley as "the Indian slayer." The rifle and powder-horn were his inseparable companions for thirty years, during which time he devoted himself to Indian killing, and the notched stick is the record he kept of the number of his victims, men, women and children being indicated by the difference in the size of notches, for he spared neither age nor sex. Up to the time Quick was 22 years of age he lived more with the Indians, who at that time still roamed at will through the valley, than he did with his own people. His father was the first settler at what is now Milliford, Pike county, Pa., where Tom was born, in 1733. A house that he built there is still standing, and forms a portion of the residence of the Hon. D. M. Van Auken. When the French and Indian war broke out the Quicks retained their peaceable relations with the Indians for some time, but one day, in the latter part of 1755, while the elder Quick was fishing in the Delaware rever at the mouth of the now famous Sawkill creek, he was killed and scalped by some roving members of a warlike tribe. His dead and mutilated body was found by his son Tom, who took an oath that so long as he lived or an Indian remained in the Delaware valley he would wage a war of extermination against them.

There is not a family in the Delaware or its tributary valleys that has not its favorite legend of some exploit of the Indian slayer. Many of these are well established, others are shadowy and improbable. An aged resident of this county, who lived in the family of Jacob Quick, a nephew of Tom's, and often heard him relate stories of his uncle's prowess as told by himself, entertained a gathering of old residents of the county a few evenings since with reminiscences of the Indian slayer. He said that, whatever of doubt might hang over many of Tom Quick's exploits, there was no doubt that he succeeded in killing the murderer, or one of the murderers, of his father. This was just after the French and Indian war. At the white settlement on the Neversink river, where Port Jervis now stands, there was a tavern, which was the resort for backwoodsmen for miles around, and in times of peace an occasional Indian would come in for his supply of fire-water. One day in the fall, about the time above mentioned, an Indian came into the tavern and got drunk. He was known in the neighborhood, as he was something of an outcast from his tribe, owing to his dissolute habits, as Gingulaw, and sometimes as Muskquink. While he was at the tavern Tom Quick came in, being on his way up the river on one of his bloody errands. The persons who were in the tavern knew, when he appeared, that unless the Indian was cunning enough to escape or could kill Quick he would never return to his tribe, but they were not prepared to see Muskquink add to the hatred Quick already felt towards his race. The elder Quick wore silver knee and shoe buckles, and these had been stolen from him when he was murdered. Muskquink walked deliberately up to Tom Quick and, producing the missing buckles, held them up and coolly declared that he had killed Quick's father, at the same time mimicking his dying agony as the scalp was being torn from his head. In an instant Quick's gun was at his shoulder and the muzzle against the Indian's breast. He ordered Muskquink to leave the house. The Indian's bravado was gone, and he backed stoically out of the tavern. Quick walked him in that way down the road toward the Delaware, and the two disappeared. In a quarter of an hour Quick returned. He drank a glass of rum, and in paying for it showed the silver buckles the Indian had produced. He did not speak a word about the Indian, and shortly took his departure. Muskquink's dead body, with a bullet-hole through the breast, was found by the roadside and was given a hurried burial near by. Some years ago the remains were plowed up by a grandson of the man who kept the tavern mentioned.

On one occasion Quick killed an entire Indian family, four miles above the present village of Port Jervis. It consisted of an Indian, his squaw, a boy about 5 years old, and a sucking papoose. They were passing down the Delaware in their canoe, when Quick appeared on the Pennsylvania shore, and, covering the Indian with his rifle, ordered him to come ashore. Quick was well known to the Indians, and was a terror to them. He had escaped so many times from them by his cunning and strategy that they believed he bore a charmed life. Therefore, when the Indian in the canoe recognized the great enemy he dared not disobey, but turned his canoe toward the shore and went to meet his fate. Quick shot the Indian and killed the squaw and children with his tomahawk. He himself told his nephew of this shocking and heartless murder, and when the latter remonstrated with him for killing children he replied: "Nits make lice."

There was something heroic in Tom Quick's single-handed warfare against a race to avenge the murder of his father, in the opinion of the inhabitants of the valley in those perilous times, when they all dwelt in constant fear of the tomahawk and toreh, and even his most atrocious deeds were not only defended but applauded. He closed his career, however, with a deed that found few defenders and cast a shadow over the fame he had won.

In 1781 the Indians had nearly all been driven from the valley. A few solitary members of once proud and defiant tribes remained, scattered here and there through the region, living by fishing and hunting and on charity. Among these were two well-known Indians, Huycon and Kanope. In the above mentioned year they came to the Shohola creek, near the present station of Shohola, Pike county, Pa., to hunt and fish. A man named Benjamin Haynes lived there in a cabin, and was the pioneer settler. He had been a noted Indian fighter and was a man greatly feared in the settlements. He discovered the presence of the Indians, and went to them at their camp. He invited them to his cabin next day and to go with him fishing in Handsome eddy, in the Delaware. He seemed so sincere that the Indians accepted his hospitality. That night Haynes went to Tom Quick's cabin, which was in the vicinity, and told him of the presence of the Indians, and the two planned that Quick should hide in the bushes on the river shore, and when Haynes brought the Indians to the rocks to fish he could shoot one of them and Haynes would kill the other. The unsuspecting Indians went with Haynes next day, and while fishing with him from Handsome Eddy rocks Quick shot Kanope from his place of concealment in the bushes. The ball passed through the Indian's skull, but did not kill him. Haynes completed the murder by knocking him on the head with a club. The other Indian jumped in the river and swam rapidly away. Quick hurried after him along the shore and fired at him, but missed him. Before he could reload and fire again the Indian escaped. This crime aroused the indignation of the settlements, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties to it, but they evaded the officers and were never brought to justice. Years afterward both Quick and Haynes boasted of the crime. Quick died near Shohola, in Pike county, Pa., near the scene of the murder, some 25 years later. On his dying bed he regretted that he had not killed one more Indian, to make his score an even hundred.

Ben Haynes formerly lived along the Lackawaxen river, and it is related that while he was on one of his hunting expedition his wife, who had a child in her arms, went to a spring near their cabin to do some washing. She laid her child down on the ground near by. As she was busy "pounding" her clothes she heard a cry from her child, and looking up, saw a large panther moving deliberately off with it in his mouth. She started in pursuit, carrying her heavy clothes-pounder as a weapon. The panther was very old, and she overtook him with her weapon, succeeded in forcing him to drop the child, and a few more sound blows put him to flight. This story was long doubted by people living in the valley, but the late Paul S. Preston, of Wayne county, Pa., in going over the papers of his father, Judge Samuel Preston, who was a surveyor, found the following entry in a diary.

"JULY 6, 1787.—Started this morning with Ben Haynes, John Hessum and Felix Hooper. * * * Reached the river before night and crossed in a canoe to Ben Haynes' house in York State. He being lame from running a stub in his foot, I settled with and paid him. As to his character, he is a Low Dutchman, a great hunter, and well acquainted in the woods. There is a great stain on his character. Some years ago, and since the war, he and another were out hunting and found an indian, whom he invited home and treated kindly with food, &c., after which, as the Indian went down to the river to wash, the other shot and wounded him; he ran to Haynes for protection and Haynes took a pine knot and mauled him to death. I saw the rock by which he was buried. Some few years ago one evening there came a panther into the house and took one of the children out of the cradle and was carrying it off, but his wife, a resolute women, with the dog, recued it. The child was much wounded; it is still living and I have seen the scars. A few evenings after the panther was killed in the vicinity and found to be so old that its teeth were much failed."

The child grew to manhood and was one of the worst characters along the river. He was a raftsman. He started with a raft from Paupack Eddy, now Hawley, Pa., one morning, and he was asked where he would eat supper that night, meaning how far he expected to run before "tying up." His reply was: "In h——, I guess!" The raft was wrecked in the Narrows, four miles below, and he was drowned.

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in the case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant therefore when you take a Cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints.

—It sounds very assuring, to a small man, to hear John Sullivan say that he isn't afraid to travel without a pistol.

IF you are going on a journey, take a bottle of PERUNA with you.

—Nasby has been looking through Maine examining the prohibition law. He says that he finds that it does prevent the sale of liquor. Nasby is always trying to be funny.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—*Rev. E. M. Stevens, Pocasset, Mass.*

—Old-man-who-gets-full-as-a-goat: Do we believe in ghosts in the garret? Yes, if we don't want the children to play there.

Mr. G. A. Miller, Clerk of Circuit Court, Westminster, Md., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters and found it a good tonic and appetizer."

—To those of our friends who have this week received letters dated January, 1883, we humbly apologize—that is, if we wrote the letters.

THE Hon. Charles S. Offutt, the new Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, is but 27 years old.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "Bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28MWSAW

BEYOND THESE CHILLING WINDS

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's solemn portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies
And love becomes immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal,
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet the balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the songs that echo there,
Through these enchanted bowers.

That city's shining towers we may not see
With our dim earthly vision,
For death, the silent warden, keeps the key
That opens these gates of pearl.

But sometimes when adown the western sky
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly,
Unlocked by silent fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveal the story.

O, land unknown! O, land of love divine!
Father all wise, eternal,
Guide, guide these wandering feet of mine
Into those pastures vernal!

Nancy A. Priest, in New York Observer.

SOME FISH STORIES.

A Choice Collection from Texas—Getting Right Down to Solid Facts.

[Houston (Tex.) Post.]

"I've been up in Oregon salmon fishing," a sportsman remarked, "and it's the coming country, not alone for its game, but for the settler. The country is rich with game. Even the pigs go a-fishing."

"Time!" some one called out.

"It's a fact," the speaker asserted warmly, and I can prove it. I was pulling up the Columbia river, one afternoon, taking it easy, when I notice a drove of pigs wade down into the stream just belew a canning factory, and thinking it an amusing sight to see a pig swim, I drew nearer, and soon found that they were in water three feet deep. All at once down they went. I thought at first that some big fish had grabbed them, but in a minute up came a porker holding a big salmon-head in its mouth. Another had an entire fish, and in a short time all brought up their fish."

"You didn't see them catch a live salmon?"

"No," was the reply, "I draw the line there, but dive and swim under water they did, and I learned it was a common practice."

"In two thousand years," an evolutionist interrupted, "you will find those pigs with webbed feet, and scales instead of hairs, and catching live fish is only a matter of time. That's the way the whales got in the way of going to sea. They were originally land animals, and finally, by staying in the water so much, they lost the use of their limbs, and so took to the sea entirely. If you don't believe it cut up a whale, and you'll find the remains of a pelvis and rudimentary hind limbs."

"Speaking of fishing," the teller of the pig yarn said, "Oregon is the place: look at the business they do in salmon-canning. There are thousands of persons more or less interested, and when you count the can-makers, packers, catchers, net-makers, cleaners, middlemen, etc., they foot up a small army that derive their living directly from this fish. Last year the pack of the Columbia river catch alone amounted to more than 500,000 cases; that to the first hands brought $3,000,000, and this didn't include the salmon that are barreled. Where do they go? Why, all over the world. Vessels come to Astoria, and last season they took 50,000 cans to foreign ports; the balance go to 'Frisco. The capital invested in canning alone amounts to nearly $3,000,000.

"On my way North in the stage we crossed a river so thick with a large trout-like fish that in wading the wheels killed hundreds of them. The water appeared absolutely solid. I never saw such a sight in my life. They went jumping along as if they were forced out of the water."

"I've seen the same thing South," another of the group said. "Last season I was in Southern Florida, and, putting up New river above Miami, we ran into a school of large fish that, as regards numbers, beat anything that I ever saw. The water was actually packed solid with them, and it being very shoal, we literally sailed in a shoal of fish. As we gathered headway they jumped into the air by thousands, jumping over the boat that we towed astern, and several falling into it, so that instead of fishing the fish came to us. A still more remarkable case occurred to a well-known archeologist who spends his winters in Florida waters. He was making up a river under good headway when he struck a school of pompinos, so solid that the yacht fairly knocked them out of the water, and when once alarmed there commenced the most extraordinary scene. The pompinos began to jump, leaving the water as if shot out of a gun, and flying away for a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, laying on their sides and skimming away for ten or fifteen feet more. They went in every direction over the yacht at the crew, who had to dodge and lie flat to keep out of the way, as a blow from one would have laid a man like a shot. They struck against a sail and fell on the deck in great quantities. Many fish have a similar habit when alarmed, and I knew of a case where a lady was reading in her cabin when a flying fish came whizzing through the port and smashed the globe into a hundred pieces, frightening her almost to death. In eastern seas the gar-fish are extremely dangerous; they attain a length of four or five feet, and rush out of the water at the slightest alarm, and go floundering away over the water in a blind sort of way. If a native or any one happens to intercept them, he is generally run through as if with a knife. A captain of an East Indianman told me of a sight that he witnessed at the Aru Islands. He was on the reef with a native, the former carrying a shield made of some hard but light wood, and twice during an hour the man caught a gar on it that would otherwise have struck him. He merely presented the shield, and they hit on it with a sounding crack and fell back into the water, sort of firing themselves at a mark."

"Speaking of battles with fish, the first speaker said, "there is an authentic account on record of a battle with a sword fish on the English coast. A man was in bathing when a large fish darted in between his legs, fairly upsetting him. He was a fisherman, and thinking it was an accident, he went in shore and got a boat hook. Going out to where the fish was swimming about, it immediately made for him, fairly leaping out of the water to pierce him; but he succeeded in knocking it to one side, and seeing that it was a sword-fish he made for the shore, the fish following him up, receiving the blows and stabs from the boat-hook, and finally in its rage actually throwing itself upon the sands."

"If you want to see fishes fighting," another member of the party said, "go to South America. I was there as the representative of a house down in the swamp once, and up one of the large rivers I saw fish about a foot long that would clean a man out in less than no time. My attention was attracted to them by seeing a good many ducks lying around and hopping about with their feet gone—nothing but stumps left. So I inquired into it, and the natives told me it was this little fish, and it was a fact. You couldn't toss a stone overboard without a thousand of them rushing to the spot. They reminded me more of wolves than anything else. They banded together, and even attacked large fishes, overcoming them by force of numbers, and tearing them to pieces. Large land animals that attempted to swim across where attacked and the flesh stripped from their bones; and there was a story current that a horse and rider; in crossing the stream where the animal had to swim, were reduced almost to skeletons by the fish before they reached the shore. They have some curious ways of fishing down there. Most of the men use the bow and arrow, shooting the fish in the back, but the commonest way is to poison them with the famous wourali. It is used by all the Indians between the Orinoco and the Amazon, and it is a curious fact that if a man is shot with a poisonous arrow he dies almost instantly, but he can eat the fish that have taken it without fear of injury. The poison comes from a plant, or vine, called the wourali, and the concoction equals the tents of the witches' caldron. Wourali is the principal ingredient, but another bitter sort is gathered, also two kinds of ants that have a terrible sting, the strongest pepper, the pounded fangs of the labarri snake, also some of those of the counaconchi snake. These are all ground up together and boiled over a fire. The poison resembles a thick syrup, and is placed in a calabash—a skin bag or purse. Sometimes it is put on bait and thrown into the water, killing the fish by hundreds; but usually it is used to poison the arrows, and is deadly, the effect being almost immediate."

"In China," the first speaker said, "they have a method of fishing that possesses more originality than any of these. The fisherman on the river tame a species of cormorant to fish for them, and bind a leather bag about the neck, and when the fish is sighted the bird is sent over, and they show much intelligence. If the fish is too large for the bird another goes to its assistance, striking it with its bill about the head, and clinging to it despite its struggles. But the most remarkable method is that seen in some of the boats near Canton. They set low in the water, and from the gun-wale, extending off at an angle of 45 degrees, is a board painted to resemble the water, so that it appears a continuation of it. Now, when a school of fish approach the birds are sent out not to catch them, but to drive them toward the boat, and as they near it the birds come with a rush, the fishes jumping fairly into the boat, evidently mistaking it for water. Fishes themselves are not far behind as fi-hermen. There are several that use rods and lines, and are the gamine Waltons of the sea. One of the most interesting is the lophius, that has several front spines that work exactly like a hook in a staple, and bent forward, working back and forth in obedience to the will of the angler. The first rod is about ten inches long, and the end is baited with a piece of flesh that seems to attract the small fry. In fishing the angler lies flat on the bottom, its form being concealed by its resemblance to the general surroundings, and the rod is slowly lowered over the mouth and waved up and down. The small fish, seeing it, darts at it, and it is slowly raised until the victim is directly over the enormous mouth, which opens and engulfs him. The malthea, or batfish of the southern coast, has a similar arrangement. Its rod is not so long, consisting of a mere bait, that lies over the head and can be raised and lowered at will. Another, the sly epibulus, relies upon its long, telescopic mouth. Lying in the weed, it merely shoots out its proboscis-like mouth, bones and all, and grasps the passer-by without moving."

WE understand that seal skin coats are going out of style, and in consequence, colds are increasing among the fair sex. How fortunate there is such a remedy as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup!

Why He Thought Him an Englishman.

(Chicago Herald.)

The other day I saw a man buy a ten-cent package of smoking tobacco. As he threw down the dime he said to the clerk: "There's eight cents for you and the producer—two cents is for your Government. It goes to pay the national debt, or the interest, or something of the sort. Anyway, every man who smokes or chews in this country has to pay a Government tax on the luxury." "That man is an Englishman," said the clerk, after the smoker had passed out. "They are always kicking about our Government. But he may be right about the matter, and if he is it is a shame for this country. I'll pocket the two cents myself."

Their Name is Legion.

Legions of people have had their lives made miserable by Piles. This painful difficulty is often induced and always aggravated by Constipation. Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for all affections of this kind. It acts as a gentle cathartic, promotes a healthy action of the bowels, and soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces. It has cured hundreds of cases where all other remedies and applications have failed. Sold by all druggists.

—A Denver damsel rushed into a ball room the other night and threw a pan of molasses upon the shirt front of her faithless lover. All the rest of the girls pronounced him "too sweet to live."—*Hartford Post.*

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c. At druggists.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

—Dr. Field, of Jeffersonville, says that Christmas is demoralizing and absurd, and ought to be abolished. Probably the Doc. has been falling down with a lot of Christmas bundles.

A Remarkable Tribute.

Sidney Ourebundro, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I have used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS many years, with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of Hall's Balsam is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for Hall's Balsam instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

RED HORSE POWDERS are the surest cure for diseases in animals.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the Stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Brick Pomeroy Talks Temperance to a Cooper Institute Crowd.

Some Reminiscences of the Rampant War Journalist.

The Latest Thing on Runners for the Sleighing Carnival.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, January 3.—"Out of sight, out of mind." That is true, in a general way; but when a fresh sight of something that has once been interesting is offered for nothing, the object is readily brought back to mind.

BRICK POMEROY

figured here in New York twelve years ago, and then suddenly dropped from view. He had come into great fame, and was regarded with ardent admiration and equally pronounced detestation, through the violent politics of his *Democrat*, published at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He made a quick fortune, and concluded that he might multiply it by removal to this city. He therefore brought his weekly journal here, and in addition started a daily issue. The venture turned out a failure. It was all in vain that he resorted to ingenious devices for forcing public attention, such as exhibiting in front of his office the gallows-frame on which John Brown had been hanged, labeled in a manner to elate one sort of spectators and anger another. His paper was a good enough one, filled with the same qualities which had made him noted, and at the last he put its price down to a cent; but the people did not want it at any rate, and he gave it up after spending his last dollar. His experience was one of the unexplained curiosities of journalism. He disappeared from the Metropolis, and nobody knew or cared whither he went. Within a month, I heard the inquiry go all the way through a newspaper office, "Where is Brick Pomeroy?" without getting an answer. There was a vague idea that he was somewhere in the far West, and that was the most definite impression that could be obtained. Nevertheless, when last Sunday's advertisements of temperance meetings contained an announcement that he was to be seen that afternoon, free of charge, four thousand persons took their way to Cooper Institute.

The Brick Pomeroy whom this multitude saw

WAS IN ASPECT A FARMER.

Three-fourths of his head was bald, and shiny in its hopelessness of ever being covered again. The remainder had thick hair, which did not seem to fit the portion of his cranium to which it was attached because it was not in harmony with the general outlines. I have seen dolls look that way by reason of tuffy, ill-considered patches of wool to represent hair. The rural expression was chiefly due to the goat-like whisker that depended from his chin, while the rest of his face was smoothly shaven. He had grown fifty pounds heavier during his absence, and the increase of flesh had rounded his shoulders and protruded his paunch. His suit was gray in color, and everyday in cut. Altogether his was a distinctly home-spun personality. The assemblage was pleased with him—for about five minutes. During that time, his musical voice, his off-hand delivery, his homely humor, and his apparent sincerity, quite captivated their fancy. Then an outbreak of his egotism mildly incensed them and he did not again get back into their favor. There had been considerable applause, and at length a jocose point incited a hearty clapping of hands and stamping of feet. He frowned.

"I ask as a favor," he said, in an irritated tone, "that I may be disturbed by no applause."

A dash of cold water could not have more quickly and effectually chilled that audience. Nobody felt like disobeying his injunction of silence. Although his address was first rate, the disgruntled hearers soon began to retire, and the departures became so numerous and noisy that he finally stopped before all that he had intended to say was delivered. Brick ought to be one of the very best of orators. His self-assertion is the principal reason why he isn't. A minor one is his inconsistency. For instance, on this occasion he told of visiting the

PENITENTIARY ON CHRISTMAS DAY,

which was his fiftieth birthday, and in a speech promising the convicts that if any of them ever came to him, no matter when or where, with a reminder of the promise, he would get honest employment for him or her. It was this generous birthday covenant which caused the applause leading to his astonishing reproof. Before he closed, he declared, with a solemn "so-help-me-God" for emphasis, that he would never, never employ a man who used alcohol as a beverage. He did not explain how he was going to find it possible to keep both of the pledges. As for his further assertion that he had always been a total abstainer—well I will say nothing about that.

There were other things in this temperance meeting, but nothing funnier than a pathetic recitation of "The Song of the Shirt." The elocutionist was a young woman, as plump as a partridge, snugly encased in lustrous satin, and hatted with a tremendously gorgeous structure of velvet and plumes. The hand that she held up in gesticulation to illustrate the "fingers weary and worn," was neatly gloved with new kid; the "unwomanly rags" of the poor seamstress in the verses, as she indicated them, were exceedingly expensive finery; the emaciation of starvation consisted of about a hundred and seventy-five pounds of well-fed body; and the unvaried whine of a powerful voice, by which she under took to intone the most abject misery, came with comical incongruity from a visage of fat and amiable plenty.

Professional actors are nine times out of ten as ineffective as amateurs in recitations. The

TRAGEDIAN IS ESPECIALLY A FOOL,

if he allows himself to be persuaded into that sort of declamation. Without the helps of costume, scenery, and dramatic association, the cleverest elocution will not save him from disappointing and disillusionizing his audience. I remember how shocked I was when John McCullough, who had up to that time been to me the noble Roman father, *Virginius*, appeared before me, at a benefit matinee, an ordinary Irishman in trousers, to dearly recite that everlasting doggerel, "The Little Hero." Perhaps you have seen and admired William E. Sheridan as a fierce and very bass *Macbeth*. He gave them "The Little Hero" at the other afternoon's performance in aid of the sufferer by the Standard Theatre fire. It was frightful. He wasn't tame. He treated if tragically. I tried to find relief by turning my eyes away, and thinking of something else. Naturally, the thing that came into my mind was the old story of the elder Booth reciting the Lord's prayer in a manner that threw a company of clergymen into tearful hysteries. Under the circumstances, I became a skeptic as to the truth of that time-worn anecdote. Remembering that I had last read it in the *Congregationalist*, where it was republished very solemnly "by request," I subsequently hunted up and clipped it, and once more read about the triumph of the actor over the prejudice of the pulpit—how his hearers rapturously wept, and one declared that he had never understood the petition before, though he had repeated it daily since childhood. Henry Irving, the London histrion, is back in town from a tour of several large cities, and I went to him with the slip.

"What do you think of that?" I asked, after he had perused it.

"Booth was a great actor," he evasively replied.

"No doubt; but do you believe that any actor ever lived, or ever will live, capable of exciting, by a simple recital of the Lord's prayer, such emotion as is described in this story?"

"Well, the auditors were clergymen, you see, who doubtless were unfamiliar with dramatic effects; and Booth was a bold actor in striking out for a big hit or a bad miss. No doubt he may have astonished and delighted those gentlemen; but when you ask me if I believe that story, as it is told, I am bound to say that I don't. It is quite incredible. There isn't any such amount of inspiration in acting, nor impressibility in an audience. Besides, the matter recited was extremely familiar to the ministers—much more so, it is fair to presume, than it was to Booth—and that fact would make the task of stirring them with it all the more difficult. If a recitation is to make anybody weep, it must present a picture of woe, or tell a moving story. The Lord's prayer, recited as an elocutionist's exploit, could not possibly serve that purpose; and I should be inclined to think that a sense of sacrilege might easily be the feeling that it would excite in pious minds. At all events, were I the greatest actor on earth, I should not care to undertake the feat."

Religiously unimpressive, at all events, was the effort of the Rev. Henry Amerman, last Sunday. There was excellent sleighing, and he regretfully knew that it would be turned to plensurable recount by

HORSE-OWNING SABBATH BREAKERS.

His duty, as he conceived it, was to interpose his remonstrance. Therefore he went up to the bridge across which the sinners must drive on their way to the favorite roads, took a stand on the broad railing of the draw-bridge, and in a loud voice repeated the commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day," etc. The police make horses walk over the bridge; and the crowd was so great in the afternoon that the passage was necessarily very slow. That gave the evangelist an advantage. The hearers could not escape. He made no comments, but vociferously reiterated the Biblical injunction which they were disregarding. Hour after hour he kept his post. He was laughed at, but not so much as might have been expected; and any retort or insult was rare. The two instances of his making an impression that came under my notice counted for and against the potency of his mission. A lay member of a church, who had yielded to the temptation of exercising his good horse, turned round at the further end of the bridge, and drove directly home. Another man stopped at the nearest roadside inn, and sent to the preacher a brimming glass of hot rum. The beverage was rejected, notwithstanding the expression of good will that went with it, per messenger.

THE LATEST THING ON RUNNERS.

The sleighing gives wealth a chance to vary its display. The fashionable thing on runners is the Russian vehicle, with plumes at its front corners, and drawn by three horses abreast, the middle beast bearing a high arch of jingling bells. Great quantities of costly fur are in and over the sleigh, and on the harness. The men and women who ride thus conspicuously are by no means so uniformly fine to look at. They are of all sorts and conditions, socially, morally and intellectually; and I am bound to say that in none of these respects is the truth indicated by appearances. The incidental racing, too, is helter-skelter and democratic. The deacon and the gambler speed their trotters alongside. But if these men are a fair average of all men in the matter of face, the same is not true of the women.

"Probably you haven't any notion, unless you have bestowed some thought on it," said my sleigh companion, after she had scrutinized the visages of many of her own sex on the road, "how disproportionately large is the amount of beauty shown in places of pleasure; and it gets more so as the cost of the diversion increases. Go to church, and you will strike a true average. Go to the theatre, and you will see a considerably bigger proportion of pretty girls. Go to the more expensive opera, and the per centage of beauties goes up. Here on the road, ugliness is rare, and loveliness common. The reason is that men let goods looks decide them in choosing a girl to take out; and the more alluring the sport the likelier it is to fetch the prize beauties. It is really too bad on the homely girls, for only wealth or unusual mental qualities can command for them such jolly amusement as this. I'm the exception that proves the rule."

No matter whether she was sincere as to herself; but she was right about the rest of it. Beauty abounded on the road. Furthermore, and lamentable in another way than she had intimated, the beauty was too often of a notorious kind. It was possessed in a quite shocking degree by chorus girls from the comic operas, ballet girls from the spectacles, adventuresses of diverse grades; and the pitiable point in the exhibition was that the men who shared seats with them were by no means all of a kindred character, but were numerously the sons of respected families, who ought to have been ashamed of their positions, but were proud instead. There is no direction in which the idle and monied young fellows of this city are drifting worse or faster than to this public association with professional beauties. It is in imitation of the English aristocracy. Ridicule has no repressive effect. A spanking law might be good. CYMON.

A BABY was born in a cemetery at Marshalltown, Iowa, a short time ago, but everywhere can be seen babies borne to the cemetery because mothers cruelly neglect to procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for croup, colds and coughs.

DARBYS

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it **after black vomit had taken place.** The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and **Sick Persons** refreshed and **Bed Sores prevented** by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

Impure Air made harmless and purified. For **Sore Throat** it is a sure cure.

Contagion destroyed. **For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.**

Rheumatism cured.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use.

Ship Fever prevented.

To purify the **Breath, Cleanse the Teeth,** it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

Erysipelas cured.

Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvy cured.

An **Antidote** for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;

Hon. LaCOSTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C.

Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University;

Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.

A. STOLLENWERCK,
Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.

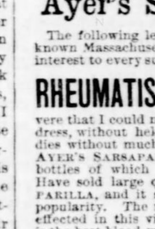
Cholera prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.

In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The **eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York,** says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

THE COMBAULT'S



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Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of Blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. ☞ None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of **Rheumatism,** so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with **Salt Rheum** in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

30 DAYS' TRIAL.

DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT

Electric Appliances are sent on **30 Days Trial.**

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES

Weekly Post.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

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To Subscribers.

Since the reduction of THE WEEKLY POST to One Dollar per year in Clubs of Five or over, a great many single subscribers have sent us one dollar, expecting to get the paper for the full year or that amount. It must be distinctly understood that in no case will we send THE WEEKLY POST one year to a single subscriber for less than **1 25**. To get it for $1, there must be a club of five or more. A single subscriber sending $1 will only receive THE WEEKLY POST for ten months.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.

The Weekly Post, a First Class 56-Column Newspaper, for $1 Per Year, in Clubs.

The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceedings of Congress usually called the President-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Pasidential nomination; the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exciting Fresidential canvass certain to follow; the ELECTION and the RESULT, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidates.

We have made this great reduction in the price of THE WEEKLY POST with a view to its increased efficiency in the Presidential canvass. Every subscriber can add one or more names by a little effort. THE WEEKLY POST is now one of the largest, best and cheapest papers in the country. It contains all the news, full Telegraphic and Market Reports, all the Political News, including Debates in Congress. An Excellent Miscellany, State and Local News. 56 Columns of Reading Matter for $1 00, in Clubs.

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Send for sample copies. Address the Publishers,

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145 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A BONANZA FOR THE CITY.

The City Councils in 1878 passed resolutions instructing the assessors to place on their books for taxable purposes the real estate of the various railroad and street car companies within the city limits. The Pennsylvania railroad refused to pay the tax asserted and the other corporations followed its example. The taxes were returned to Collector PHELPS' office as delinquent in 1879, and he concluded to test the questions involved, and, on his own responsibility, instituted legal proceedings against the Pennsylvania railroad, as a test case. Delays were interposed, of a technical character altogether, for, under the law of 1859, the city was clearly given the power to tax the real estate of railroads. There could be no doubt law and equity were on the side of the city. The principal point made by the railroads was that, as the city had not, previous to 1879, attempted to tax the real estate of the companies under the law of 1859, it was estopped from proceeding, having, as was maintained, accepted the construction of the corporations that the act did not confer the power to tax. The case came up for hearing before Judge STOWE in June last, and he decided, in an opinion going over the whole ground with great force and clearness, that the railroad company was liable for the tax. At the fall term of the Supreme Court the case was argued on appeal, and yesterday in Philadelphia the Supreme Court gave its decision affirming that of Judge STOWE.

The city treasury will be the gainer by this decision in about $800,000. It adds not less than five millions of dollars of real estate to the tax list of the city. When a thorough assessment has been made of all the real estate of the various railroads, street car and inclined plane companies, Collector PHELPS estimates it will increase the tax receipts from $90,000 to $100,000 annually. This is equal to one mill of the taxable valuation, and it is estimated will be equivalent to a five per cent. of other tax payments. This result has been achieved without cost to the city and is largely due to the characteristic energy in his official duties of Collector PHELPS.

WHICH, HARRY OR MATTHEW?

Colonel QUAY, according to a Harrisburg correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, having served Senator CAMERON with fidelity, did all he could for HARRY OLIVER in 1881, and borne the Republican party of the State on his shoulders for years past—we suppose since the demise of the lamented MACKEY—proposes to swoop in on DON CAMERON'S vacant chair next winter. The *Times* puts the ascertained facts in this way:

Col. Quay has ambitions of his own, and he is anxious to be Cameron's successor in the United States Senate. It is well known that he would be the caucus candidate when his friend Henry Oliver, of Pittsburgh, became the nominee were it not for certain complications of a personal and political nature that it is not necessary now to recall. He did all he could for Mr. Oliver's election in that memorable contest when Galusha A. Grow led the formidable bolt which resulted in the election of Senator Mitchell, and he thinks the time has come when he should do something for himself. Although Col. Quay has borne the brunt of the party abuse in Pennsylvania for years, and borne it uncomplainingly, no man has been more unselfish, and he has hosts of devoted friends among the Republicans of the State, who appreciate this fact and will be glad to give proof of it in some practical way.

It is further stated that that political and legal eccentricity, BEN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney General, would like to set off his ruffles with the Senatorial toga. Likewise that—

Calvin Wells, of Pittsburgh, who is a wealthy and ardent protectionist, is said to have a strong sentiment in his favor in the Western portion of the State, but none of those mentioned can command such a following as Quay or knows so well how to manipulate the material of which the next Legislature will be composed. Besides, he is anxious to be United States Senator, and is already active laying his wires with that end in view.

We think it decidedly ungrateful that HARRY OLIVER, a victim of such sham reformers as Senator STEWART and GEORGE LAWRENCE three years ago, should be left out of the count. As a believer in the immortal justice of "the old ticket" policy, we should say HARRY should have another chance.

GETTING IN LINE.

Both the Republican and Democratic State Committees will meet on the 23d of this month, to fix the time and place of holding State Conventions to select delegates to the National Conventions of the two parties, nominate Presidential Electors and candidates for Congressman-at-large. The Conventions will probably be held in April. The Republican National Convention is called for June 3d, and the Democrats will probably hold their Convention about the middle of June. The time will be fixed by the National Committee at its meeting in Washington February 22. Four years ago the Republican bosses took "snap judgment" and called their State Convention to elect delegates on the 22d of February, in the hope of getting a solid delegation for General GRANT. The Democratic Convention the same year was held April 28.

The Democratic State Convention this year, if we may judge from present indications will present no "favorite son" for the Presidential nomination, nor is it likely to declare for the favorite son of any other State. Still, our people are now, and will be very much more concerned about candidate and platform and how they may stand on the important revenue questions looming into prominence. There is more talk about the probable platform than the probable candidate. We don't want a repetition of the folly of four years ago that did so much to swamp the gallant HANCOCK. In this view it is not too early to advise that Pennsylvania's delegation to the National Convention should be constituted of the strongest men we have in the State; men of experience, ability, and especially of general acquaintance with the public men of the country. Wherever we can find a Democrat of this description he should go on the delegation as a member at large or a district delegate. He will be wanted at the National Convention as a worker, and not as a mere ornamental appendage or silent looker-on. It will be no time for compliments to men or the claims of locality. In our judgment, the supremacy, and possibly the unity of the party, will be involved in the action of the coming National Convention, and Pennsylvania should be represented by delegates who have not only the will but the power to serve her interests.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The plans of the new county buildings have not yet been adopted, and there is very little interest manifested on the subject by the people at large, although it is one of great importance to the taxpayers of the county. The matter of agreeing to a plan—and this involves the question of expense—is altogether in the hands of the County Commissioners. Two successive Grand Juries have recommended the construction of the necessary buildings; the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions have approved this recommendation; the Commissioners have employed architects and several plans have been submitted, heretofore noticed in detail in our columns, involving an expenditure of between two and three millions. This is a pretty serious matter. The Commissioners have not yet decided which of the plans submitted they will adopt, and it is to be presumed are taking the best advice available to them. All of the plans contemplate the erection of a building that will cover the Court House square, with an underground passage to the prison to be erected on the opposite side of Ross street.

The subject will come before the Judges again after the Commissioners have agreed on a plan, and when they make application for authority to issue bonds, to raise the funds required. In that case the law provides that before the loan is contracted the Commissioners shall present a statement of the financial condition of the county to the Judges, and secure their approval for the proposed loan. It is not likely, however, from the precedent the Judges established in approving the reports of the Grand Juries, that they will consider this gives them authority to do more than perform the formal act of certifying that the county is in such financial condition as will warrant the loan. In other words, they will not attempt to exercise any authority over the plans adopted by the Commissioners or the amount of money necessary to carry them out.

It will thus be seen the Commissioners are virtually supreme in this matter. On them the responsibility rests; and the way they exercise their power is a point of very great importance. The people are content there shall be first class buildings, but this feeling is tempered by an apprehension that, as in other cases, the magnitude of the enterprise will develope a magnitude of jobbery.

OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The result of the Ohio Senatorial canvass is not matter for special jubilation, and we hardly think will strengthen the Democratic party in the State. It holds power in a Republican State on the condition of good behavior, and we are a little curious to see how the selection of Mr. PAYNE will strike the average Buckeye Democrat. Of course, as to the successful aspirant personally or politically, there can be no objection. He is a straight-out Democratic Protectionist, and on that ground his election would be more acceptable to Pennsylvanians, so far as we have legitimate interest, than Mr. PENDLETON'S or General WARD'S, who are decided revenue reformers; but there are other elements that entered into the question, and Judge THURMAN stated them with rough and rugged common sense in his remarkable proclamation issued at Columbus on Monday afternoon. It did not have any appreciable effect on the members, but how it will be among the "plain people" is quite another matter.

The PAYNE canvass showed the power of organized effort, backed by great resources. It commenced with the nomination of members of the Legislature last summer, and has been kept up ever since with extraordinary energy. The defeat of Mr. PENDLETON is a minor matter. He alienated to a considerable extent the support he has hitherto had in the party, by his action on certain public measures, but besides that there was arrayed against him a powerful and unscrupulous faction, mere hucksters in politics, represented by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Just how the Ohio Democracy will accept the supremacy of this variety of "new Democracy" is the point we are curious about.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT is very gratifying that the SCHENLEY estate has been beaten in its attempt to gobble a valuable tract of land belonging to the public at the Point. The Supreme Court gave the decision that settles the question at Philadelphia on Monday.

THE Democrats of the Ohio Legislature have elected a deserving colored man to an important clerkship. In Pennsylvania the Republican legislators sometimes elect a colored man keeper of the closets, on the condition he gives the larger portion of his pay to a pale-faced striker.

JUDGE MCMILLAN, Senator from Minnesota, is suggested for Judge MCCRARY'S place in the United States Circuit Court. DUNNELL, late Congressman, wants the Senator to resign and take the Judgeship. He will guarantee to find a man for the vacant Senatorship. Senator MCMILLAN'S term does not expire until 1887.

"BEAUTIFUL SNOW" controls the situation just now. There is too much for flat roofs, too much for pedestrians, street and steam cars, and too much for sleighing, and the anticipation of a sudden break up is harrowing to all river interests. But it is not a matter about which complaints are in order. Everybody must take it and do the best they can.

THE Prohibition people are already preparing for the political contests of this year. They will send committees to the National Conventions of the two parties demanding an indorsement of their idea in the platforms. In Ohio a claim has been put forth that the prohibitory amendment shall be again submitted to the people. Neither of these demands is likely to be conceded.

"IT would be a good plan," says Mr. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, at Washington, "for the Republicans in the House to take no part and let the Democrats go ahead and define their policy and pass their tariff bill," as it would be sure to be defeated in the Senate. Don't be too certain about that, Mr. WEEKS. A moderate tariff reform bill, if it gets through the House, will command some Republican votes in the Senate; probably enough to pass it.

A COAT-OF-ARMS, ostentatiously displayed, is rather a snobbish idea, but hardly warrants the excited warfare the New York *World* is waging. They are as curious a study as any other bit of antiquarian nonsense. The *World* puts down as one of the essentials of Presidential candidates that "no man known to have a coat-of-arms ever will be elected President." But, suppose the poor fellow can't help it: that he has inherited it as he may have his father's debts. GEORGE WASHINGTON was rather proud of his family crest.

ACCORDING to the report of R. G. DUN & Co. the number of business failures in the United States and the amount of liabilities were far greater in 1883 than in any other year since 1878. The failures during the year just closed number 9,184, which is an increase of 2,446, or thirty-six per cent. over those of 1882. The aggregate liabilities of 1883 amounted to nearly $173,000,000, or upward of $70,000,000 more than those for the preceding year. The steady and rapid increase in the number and amount of failures since 1880 is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1880	4,735	$ 65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,564
1883	9,184	172,874,174

This striking spread of business disasters is due to various causes, but the chief cause is over-production. What is the main cause of over-production? Not free trade or revenue reform.

CONGRESSMAN HOPKINS' anti-land monopoly bill has promptly attracted the attention of the agents of the heavy foreign holders, as it was sure to do, and they will earnestly seek to prevent its becoming a law. It is high time, however, that some such measure was enacted. The people generally are not aware of the gigantic operations of speculators in the great Southwest, and the facts presented by Mr. HOPKINS are startling. Millions of acres of the best portions of the agricultural and grazing lands in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado have been quietly secured, and at merely nominal prices, by representatives of wealthy foreigners, whose intention is not to develop the country but to add to their already great fortunes by selling it to settlers at greatly advanced prices.

A LETTER, explanatory of the Ohio resolution on the tariff, as well as clearly stating the different tariff principles variously advocated, from General WARNER, of Marietta, Ohio, Democratic Congressman, is elsewhere printed, and will be read with interest by those desirous of accurate information. General WARNER is well known in Western Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the civil war he was Principal of the Union School at Mercer, and entering the army as captain of a Pennsylvania regiment, he served through the war, attaining the rank of Brigadier General by his gallantry and capacity as a soldier. He is recognized as one of the most solid and valuable members of the House of Representatives. No one is more thoroughly informed respecting economic questions, and no one has a sounder appreciation of the interest taken in these subjects by the masses of the people.

The Author of the National Banking System.

Congressman O. B. Potter, (Dem.,) of New York City, has sent to the New York *Herald* a most interesting communication, and one which, as he says, embodies "the opinion of one member of the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Banking and Currency as to the value of our national banking system."

"This opinion," he adds, "was written about twenty days after the Bull Run defeat in 1861, and has been in no respect modified by the experience of the last twenty years. I venture the opinion that this system, which neither in its origin nor support has hitherto been a party measure, will never become so, and that it is in no danger from the present Congress."

When the sun set upon the Union army at Manassas, July 21, 1861, all realized that the nation had entered upon a struggle for life. Mr. Potter's mind turned at once to the problem of providing a national currency through which the commerce and business of the loyal States might be facilitated and increased during the war, the means furnished for the conduct of the war and all be united in support of the Government. His claim to be the father of the national banking system is thus sustained. Twenty-five days later he submitted to Secretary Chase and to President Lincoln the plan which he now reprints for a national currency based upon national stocks. This plan was substantially adopted in the National Banking act passed in 1863.

"It may safely be predicted," says Mr. Potter, in now referring to this plan, "that the people of the United States will never again consent to a currency which is not everywhere of the same value throughout the country or which rests upon any basis less broad or of less universal obligation than the national faith." One passage in Mr. Potter's plan, set forth to President Lincoln and Secretary Chase, is pointed to as a remarkable example of foresight. It is that in which he says:

The fact that in this way banks and bankers could obtain a national circulation for their bills would make United States stocks eagerly sought after by them and their price would be always maintained at or above par, though they bear only a low rate of interest. Four per cents could never fall below par after the system is fairly understood and at work.

It was thirteen years after this that Mr. Bristow's bill providing for an issue of 4½ per cent bonds was discussed in Congress, and that body hesitated to issue a bond at as low a rate as four per cent.

Massachusetts Election Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Miner, Universalist, preached the "election sermon" in Boston before Governor Robinson and retiring Governor Butler the other day. In one place he said, after liberally praising Governor Ben:

"Other evils need attention. Ignorant immigrants must be educated. It is a question whether parochial schools of the Romish Church can be consistently tolerated by our Government, and it is an equally grave problem whether it should welcome to citizenship anybody acknowledging superior allegiance to any foreign potentate whatever. As foreigners and religionists we welcome them, but as depredators upon home liberty, whether civil or religious, we reject them with the utmost intensity of purpose."

There was a time in Massachusetts when a Universalist preacher would not have been able to utter there those or any other sentiments. The old Puritans would have had no question as to what ought to be done with him. They would have had no doubt as to whether a man who did not believe in hell should be tolerated. They would have put him out or hanged him forthwith. But now, having gained toleration for himself, Dr. Miner wants to be intolerant on his own account. He wants to shut up the Roman Catholic schools, and keep out the Roman Catholics. He is a type of a good many narrow-minded people.

THE old British ship Hussar, with $5,000,000 of English gold on board, struck a rock near Randall's Island, in New York harbor, one night in 1780, and stove a hole in her bottom. She ran on, however, until near Morris Dock, when she suddenly sank, with her entire company, and a number of American prisoners who were confined in the vessel. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war the British Government undertook to recover the lost treasure, but the American Government interfered, successfully claiming that under international law the wreck and its contents belonged to this country. Various efforts to get at the sunken wealth came to naught, including one made about 30 years ago by a number of gentlemen, who organized what was called the Hussar Company. Three years ago a Mr. Thomas took hold of the work under a contract with the Government by which it was to get one-tenth of the treasure and all the relics. Up to this time about 30 cannons have been raised from the old wreck, and a large quantity of ammunition, musket-flints, and other interesting relics, including parts of the chains with which American prisoners were bound when the ship went down. These have been turned over to the Government, but no return has been made of the finding of any part of the $5,000,000. It is believed $100,000 has been recovered and Uncle Sam is taking measures to get his share.

RETURNS published in the London *Economist* reveal the singular fact that the consumption of coffee in England has declined during the last four years from 309,000 cwt. to 285,000 cwt., which allows considerably less than one pound per capita annually, as against more than five pounds of tea. The annual consumption per capita in France is 3½ pounds; in Germany, 5 pounds; in the Scandinavian countries, 6 pounds; in the United States, 8¼ pounds; and in Belgium, 9 pounds. Holland probably surpasses Belgium, but the statistics on that point are not satisfactory.

DR. GRAVES' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

THE CONVENT HORROR.

Remains of Six More Victims Recovered from the Ruins.

The Awful Calamity Described by an Eyewitness.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—A reporter just from Belleville says the search for bodies was resumed about eleven o'clock this morning, but up to the time he left little progress had been made. He states fourteen instead of eleven bodies were taken out yesterday, but none were identified except those named last night.

Reporters who returned from Belleville to-night state the search in the ruins of the Convent was resumed between ten and eleven o'clock this morning and continued till about four this afternoon. What are supposed to be the remains of six additional bodies were recovered, but the remnants were of so indefinite a character it was difficult, if not impossible, to determine whether they represented six or some other number of persons. One of these is believed to be Sister Agnelia, another Emma Stock, of Carbondale, Ills., and still another Minnie Bailey, or Mary Bartels, the latter of Westphalia, Ills. Two more of those found yesterday were identified as Laura Thompson and Amelia Leonard.

It is not definitely known how many more are missing, but the search will be continued to-morrow and kept up till all the ruins have been dug out.

The inquest was continued this afternoon. After the examination of a dozen witnesses it was adjourned till to-morrow.

The funeral of the victims will probably take place to-morrow. The remains of Miss Campbell and Miss Wierman were brought here this afternoon and will be buried to-morrow.

SEARCHING FOR THE VICTIMS.

The following extract from a description of the search yesterday will convey an idea of the scene and of the horrible nature of the work:

The bodies were all near each other, and the Mother Superior's body seemed to be the center for the ghastly circle of black remains. A bone was picked up here, and upon being drawn came loose from some particle of roasted flesh. Here a burned skull was found and there an arm, while trunks, burned into a solid crisp, were dug up immediately under them. It was an awful exhumation, and more than once the work faltered because of the sickening sensations which overcame the workmen. It seemed that the horrid heap would never be exhausted, and every few minutes a report circulated that a new body had been taken out. Shreds of burned clothing clung to the sickening mass. It was impossible almost to find the identity of the bodies, the fiery fingers of death having effaced every line and every shape of countenance and form. The bodies in instances clung together, and the heap as it was uncovered to the eye was absolutely indescribable.

HEROISM OF MOTHER JEROME.

The early history of the Convent was full of difficulty, but it was overcome by the business tact, and intelligent direction of the young Superioress, Mother Jerome. From time to time the house was enlarged, costing in all about $80,000, and was the principal Convent of the society. Nearly all the debt has been removed by the wise management of Mother Jerome. In addition to the large Convent at Belleville Mother Jerome founded several other houses of the society in Southern Illinois, and exercised through the delegation of the Mother General of Milwaukee protectionary jurisdiction over the several Convents south of Milwaukee.

Throughout her jurisdiction, where she was so well known and so well beloved, the sorrow will be limitless. She was a most unselfish and amiable woman, beloved by every one who knew her. When the fire was raging she might have saved herself, being in the dormitory from which all escaped save her. When the others descended the ladder to safety her thought and action were to save the lives of the children entrusted to her care. Her self-imposed task was fruitless, for all communication between the dormitory of the Sisters and the dormitory of the children was cut off by the flames and suffocating smoke, and she perished in her heroic effort.

WHAT ONE MAN SAW.

An eye-witness thus describes the scene: "It was the most terribly appalling sight I ever witnessed. Great sheets of flame enveloped the entire structure, and the cracking and roaring of the fire, combined with the shrieks of the frantic children and women in their efforts to escape, together with the shouts of the firemen and the shrieks of townspeople who had turned out of their beds *en masse*, produced an uproar utterly indescribable. At the windows of the burning building the girls, dressed only in their night clothes and crazed with terror, shrieked piteously for help, while all human assistance seemed impossible. On either side of the streets, for blocks, were throngs of people, anguish stricken at the fearful calamity."

MISS CAMPBELL'S AWFUL DEATH.

Miss Campbell, the teacher who was killed by jumping, lived long enough to gasp out in broken sentences her horrible experience. In attempting to escape down the stairway she was met by a wall of flame, which barred her passage. She turned back to her room, and in an agony of fear jumped from the third story window to the hard, cold stone pavement below. Life was almost extinct when the rescuing party reached her. She was taken to the hospital near by, and all that mortal power could do was done for her, but death had claimed her for his own.

ANOTHER VICTIM'S FATE.

Another, whose name could not be ascertained, was seen to climb out of a third floor window on to a portico, and her piteous cries for help while clinging to the frail support were enough to move a heart of stone. It was, however, impossible to reach her with the implements at hand, and just as a party started for longer ladders an explosion, accompanied by a heavy volume of flame and smoke, either blew her from her resting place or so frightened her that she let go her hold, and, falling a distance of fifty feet, struck the ice covered steps below. She was picked up unconscious, a party of men carried her to the Orphan Asylum and every attention was paid her, but she is numbered with the dead.

Remains of Mother Jerome Found and Identified.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—Search in the ruins of the Convent at Belleville, Ills. was resumed this morning, and up to one o'clock two more bodies were found. The remains of Sister Superior, Mary Jerome, discovered at noon, were identified by spectacles with a gold chain attached, with a cross and rosary. The remains reported yesterday as those of Sister Agnelia are now supposed to be those of Sister Edwina. Granting that each little heap of charred bones and roasted flesh that so far has been taken from the ruins represents a separate body, and it is very difficult to determine whether they do, there are still five persons missing. The funerals of the victims to be buried have been fixed for Thursday. All the priests and fathers in the diocese of Alton have been invited to attend. Father Abbilend, of Milwaukee, has arrived and will look after the interests of the society, and arrange for the funeral and future disposition of the remaining Sisters.

The latest report from Belleville to-night is that no more bodies were found this afternoon, and no more identifications made. The inquest proceeded all day and will be continued to-morrow. Testimony has been of a somewhat conflicting character, but shows pretty clearly the fire department was entirely inadequate to cope with such a fire and sadly deficient in necessary appliances. Sister Elentheria testified this afternoon she thought there were seventy persons in the convent at the time of the fire, thirty-seven of whom escaped, leaving thirty-four as missing. This cannot be verified, however, as all the records were burned, but the Sisters will attempt to recall from memory the names of those present, and by comparing of notes, try to reach the actual number. This testimony created considerable sensation and every effort will be made to ascertain the facts in the case.

The remains identified as Emma Stock are now believed to be those of Miss Bailey, and it is doubtful whether Virginia Heintzel has been found. The search will be resumed again to-morrow, and be prosecuted vigorously.

JOHN FOLEY'S FORTUNE.

The Last Chapter in a Strange Man's Unknown History.

Why Did He Leave Ireland?—Important Items Collected at Court Yesterday.

A remarkable case, the full history of which will probably never be known, was finally adjudicated Tuesday in the Orphans' Court. Thirty years ago an Irishman made his appearance in this locality under the name of John Foley. He was a pack peddler, and made his home with a family named Cabbage, living at Mansfield. He was thrifty and industrious, and it was known that he had amassed considerable wealth. For a year or more before his death age prevented him from traveling over his route. He died about a year ago at the age of 80 years. When his estate was brought into court it was found to be worth about $23,000. His will developed another fact, viz: That his right name was John Johnston. He came here from County Kildaire, Ireland. He left his property, after making a few minor bequests, to his four children, wherever they could be found. The search for the heirs was for a long time unavailing, but it finally resulted in the discovery of some of them, and also of another outline chapter of Johnston's history.

He had left Ireland at the age of 50, suddenly, and evidently for some good reason. His children he left there. When they grew older three of them left Ireland to search for their father. One went to St. Louis, and two to Connecticut, while one remained in Ireland. Johnston seems to have kept track of them, for he locates them in this way in his will. The detectives engaged to find the heirs learned that those named in the will were dead, but found their children. One grandchild remained a long time undiscovered. An officer spent several months searching through the Northwestern States, and at last found her. The heirs are few, and the decree of distribution made by Judge Hawkins yesterday awards to them nearly $12,000 each. Why Johnston left Ireland, where he amassed his wealth, and the other facts of his life were only known to Gilbert L. B. Fetterman, Esq., and he died a few months after Johnston.

BURIED ALIVE.

Shocking Death of a Young McKeesporter.

A sad case of drowning occurred at McKeesport Saturday afternoon. Ernest Frederick, a workman at the National Rolling Mill, was engaged with others constructing a sewer ditch thirteen feet deep running under ground from the furnace forge to the river. A few minutes before noon the men quit work, when young Frederick, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Ayers, went down into the ditch, when the roof and sides caved in, imprisoning Ayers and completely burying poor Frederick. Ayers was rescued, but it was only after hours of labor two feet of dirt and water were removed from Frederick. His voice could be heard calling for assistance. The water was rising about him, while the other men worked as they had never worked before. "For God's sake kill me; shoot me," he said, "but don't let me drown."

And the men worked on, relay after relay taking a hand, but the water came in faster than it could be thrown out, and at four o'clock it closed over the poor fellow's head. The body was not recovered until Sunday. The men were almost benumbed working in the mud and water, while Ayers had his ears frozen. Frederick was but twenty-six years of age, and was married a month since to a daughter of Henry Severeritt, of Third street, McKeesport. He had intended going to housekeeping on the very day the accident happened.

The Coroner held an inquest Monday. He says the poor fellow was buried in earth up to his neck, the men dug around him until the dirt only reached to his knees. Then they placed a rope about his body, and another between his legs, and sought to hoist him by means of block and tackle. They pulled away until the very bones in his body were heard to crack, and the veins bulged out, but the ground would not yield him, and when they would pull with all the power of thirty men's strength, and all the leverage they could get from the block, he would beg pitiously that they would dig down "just a little bit further." And so they continued to dig and pull for hours until the water came up and closed over him forever. The verdict was accidental death.

Story of a Disciplinarian.

(Army and Navy Journal.)

A mild but zealous disciplinarian who was briskly passing a sentinel on his way to his official residence, turned upon the stalwart guardian and demanded the reason why he did not challenge him. In vain the sentry declared that he knew him to be the ——; he was emphatically told his duty was to challenge every one who approached him, and warming with excitement, the gallant officer exclaimed: "Challenge all, challenge me, sir!" "Well, then," said the sturdy pupil, lowering his rifle and bringing it to the charge, "I do challenge you. Give the countersign, sir!" and the hasty superior having, in the course of his practical instruction, allowed the word to slip his memory, was forthwith made a prisoner and driven into a sentry box. So situated, the worthy preceptor was soon granted opportunity of estimating the effects of his teaching. A policeman, passing, demanded why the sentry had imprisoned the gentleman. "You foolish fellow," said he, "why, it is the ——!" But the only reply from the sentry was the vociferous demand: "Give the countersign!" The policeman, deeming his uniform to be sufficient authority for passing the sentry had also forgotten to learn the word, and he, too, was ordered into the sentry box, from which he and his distinguished fellow-prisoner were rescued only when the sentry was relieved.

VON MOLTKE is described as old, dry and taciturn and rather "green" at the age of forescore. He is a cold, impassive man, incapable of doing good to any one, having never in the course of his long life either obliged any one or been under an obligation to anybody.

ROBB'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Over 100 Murder Cases Tried by Him In Six Years.

The One Most Remarkable That of a Man Who Drowned His Own Child.

John S. Robb, District Attorney of Allegheny county for six years past, retired from office Monday. During his term he represented the Commonwealth in over one hundred trials for murder. The cases of robbery, arson and manslaughter are too numerous for mention. Mr. Robb was found in his private office Monday afternoon. He seemed greatly relieved that the new District Attorney had taken from his shoulders the burdensome cares of office.

"My official experience during the last six years," said Mr. Robb in reply to a question, "would make interesting reading if I could only recall all that is worth publishing. The Sammy Hunter murder trial was the most determinedly fought of any that I prosecuted. Hunter was a stable boy at the steel works at Braddock. One evening he was found lying dead on the river bank, half covered by water. A long time passed before anyone was arrested. Finally, Theodore Gross, Samuel Geisel and Samuel McLain were apprehended. Gross' case was *nolle prossed*. Geisel was acquitted. McLain was convicted of murder in the second degree.

"Frank Small's was the first murder case I tried. The case of Ward McConkey, who was implicated in the cruel McClure murder at Deadman's Hollow; of James McSteen, who killed his wife near Glenwood; of Joseph Hess, who killed his wife in Allegheny; of John Abernethy, who killed "Curly" Leslie; of Weinberger, who killed Goodfriend at Sewickley, and of George Jones and Jesse Carter, who killed John Foster on Water street, are too well known to you and the public to demand any attention in detail. Besides the murderers executed during my term, there are now five in jail under sentence of death.

"Probably the most remarkable case in which I was interested was that of a man named Leister, or Leester. I've forgotten his name exactly. At any rate the story is: One night he was met by a policeman near the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad bridge under rather suspicious circumstances. He confessed to the officer that he had just thrown his two-year old son into the river from the bridge. His story was doubted, but he persisted in it, and was locked up. He said the boy's mother was a bad woman, and he believed the boy was better off in the river than if he were allowed to grow up under the guidance of such a mother. Leister was held in jail during a whole term of court. I was in a dilemma. I had a murderer, but could produce no body, and consequently, though the man confessed it, could not prove a murder. The crime occurred in February. One morning in the following May I was sitting in my office reading a morning paper. Carelessly I ran my eye down a column of brevities, when it was arrested by the words, "Two Pairs of Stockings." I read the brief through. It was a mere statement that the body of a child had been found below Yellow creek, and that there was a pair of stockings on each foot. The minute I read that item I was satisfied the body was that of Leister's child. So it proved. It was decomposed beyond recognition, but was readily identified by the clothes. Leister was put on trial and convicted of murder in the second degree. This verdict was brought in because the prosecution was not pushed strongly, and because Leister was believed to be of unsound judgment. He was sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. He died there about a year ago.

"But there were cases other than murder that were contested just as bitterly as if it was a matter of life and death. There was the trial of Mary Gillespie and Elizabeth Connors, the shoplifters. That fight is too recent to need comment. Then there were the cases of John Stroup and Dr. Marshall, charged with abortion.

"The longest sentences imposed during my term were on Gordon, Geary and Cruzan, the Braddock highwaymen. Gordon got twenty-five years and the others each twenty. Lightner, a man convicted on twelve charges of receiving stolen goods, was sent over for eighteen years. Horse thieves have always received pretty rough treatment at my hands. The most important case of this kind was that of Monteeth. He claimed to be from Toronto, but I don't know how that was. He was the leader of a gang of thieves who robbed the farmers along the Steubenville pike of sheep, horses, beef cattle and grain. The stolen property was shipped to other parts of the country and disposed of. Monteeth called upon God to prove his innocence when he was brought to the bar for sentence. He got eight years. He turned away cursing the Judge and declaring that he would kill him when he regained his liberty."

A BRACE OF BAD ONES.

Arrest of Two Much Wanted Burglars.

Saturday last Constable Styveson, of Kittanning, arrested Jacob Young at Valley Point, on the Allegheny Valley road, and the day preceding arrested Alexander Askins and Charles Tarr, all charged with a series of very daring robberies. The officers claim to possess evidence showing these men to be members of a bold gang of burglars, first heard of by robbing Charles Strumm, a Sharpsburg saloonkeeper, of two silver watches. They next robbed the Catholic church at Kittanning of gold plated candlesticks, carpets and other valuable articles. The postoffice was robbed of a sum of money. Mrs. Bassett's boarding house was relieved of silver napkin rings, knives, forks and money, J. B. Lauer, of Valley Point, the railway ticket office at Pine Creek, David Hull's grocery store and other depredations were committed. Wm. Richardson, a wealthy farmer, was assaulted by Askins and Tarr and was badly maltreated. Balked in securing money, they carried off his valuable deeds and papers. Near Pine Creek is the house of a man named Mathias or "Pop Shots." Tarr and Askins were concealed in this house, and here it was the officers captured them. Not, however, without a desperate struggle, as the burglars made a strong resistance. In the house was found many of the articles stolen at Kittanning and Pine Creek. Jacob Young was arrested as accessory before and after the fact in the Richardson robbery. Young's wife is the daughter of Mathias, and it is alleged the day before the assault Young and his wife went to Mathias' and met Askins and Tarr and told them Richardson had that day received $500. The Youngs also restored the stolen deeds and papers to Richardson. Askins is from Valparaiso, N. Y., while Tarr is from Kittanning, and the grand nephew of Richardson. There are eight or ten charges against the pair with more to follow.

DESPISE not small things. That slight cold you think so little of may prove a forerunner of a complaint that may land you in the grave. Avoid this by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

A Large Number of Democrats Opposed to Making Tariff an Issue.

Views of Messrs. Eaton, Buckner, Holman, Follett, Converse, Hopkins and Bland.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Congressman Eaton, of Connecticut, was asked if he was in favor of making the tariff the main issue in the next campaign. He replied:

"I would be if I were in favor of the Democratic party being beaten."

"Then you do not believe in forcing agitation at the present time?"

"Most decidedly not."

"Why?"

"In the first place I want to tell you that I am a revenue reformer. I was elected upon that issue. I probably have the reform of the tariff as much at heart as any one, but any agitation of the subject in the House at the present time is senseless. We cannot do anything beyond mere talk. In the first place I do not believe we can pass any general bill through the House. There are at least sixty Democratic members, in my judgment, who will vote against any tariff revision this session. If a bill could be passed through the House it could not pass the Senate. If it could pass there the President would veto it. Why should we seek to dash ourselves against a stone wall and unsettle business with an impracticable agitation? It is a part of the Republican scheme to have this question of protection or tariff reform made the main issue of the coming campaign. Some of the members of our party have walked into this trap already. The Republicans have already spread demoralization among the Irish-American voters in this country. There are over three hundred thousand of these voters who would desert the Democratic party if they saw us upon a platform of free trade, where any money of this country could go into the pockets of English merchants free of tax. No, sir; we have absolutely nothing to gain by agitation of this question and everything to lose. Why should the question be forced now when we can do nothing?"

"What do you think should be the main issue of the Democratic party for the next campaign?"

"Turn the thieves out of the temple. It will be time enough for use to reform the tariff when we have a Democratic President and control of Congress."

JUDGE BUCKNER

was one of Carlisle's warmest supporters. He said: "I am now opposed to any agitation of the tariff question at this session, because I am certain that nothing can come of it. The Democratic party wants to win next year sure, and it is not going to do it if at the outset we array the business interests against us. I did at one time think it would be possible to pass a bill providing for a 25 per cent. horizontal reduction, in the same manner that the 25 per cent. reduction was passed in 1857. I am convinced that the best thing for us to do is to have a short session, pass as economical appropriation bills as possible and get away from here by the 1st of June. If the tariff question is once brought up in Congress there is no knowing what will be the result. We may be here until August, and in that case our chance of success would be hopelessly lost. We want to pursue the most convenient methods. I believe to-day there is a decided majority in this country in favor of turning those who have been so long in power out. I believe they will so do if we do not give them cause to distrust us. What chance do we stand to win when Don Cameron can go about among the manufacturers of Pittsburgh and raise $60,000 with which to carry Indiana? No, sir; you can put me down as against impractical tariff agitation. It is a matter for our House caucus to talk over. I hope this tariff discussion may be avoided in some way."

JUDGE HOLMAN

looked very thoughtful when he was asked what he thought about the policy of having a tariff discussion in the present House, and of permitting the tariff issue to be forced into prominence for 1884.

"I have not wholly made up my mind," said he, "just what is the best thing to be done. Before the election of the Speaker I thought it best to avoid making the issue of tariff a sharp one, in view of the fact that nothing can be done. It was for that reason I advocated the election of Cox. His election would not have meant his selection on account of his tariff record, but rather on his general record while in Congress. Carlisle had made his reputation almost solely as a revenue reformer. To select him or Randall committed the party upon the tariff issue. Now we are drifting along in the direction of a tariff discussion. I do not know how it can be avoided, nor have I yet made up my mind what I shall do. We are in this position. If we do not go ahead and report a bill to reduce the tariff, we will be open to the charge of timidity, of going back, of trying to stem the current of opinion in our own party. Not to go ahead will close the great division of sentiment in our party and bring great discontent to the men who are anxious to make revenue reform an issue. If we go ahead the situation is again embarrassing. If it is true that there are fifty to sixty Democrats who are opposed to any bills being reported by the Ways and Means Committee, then whatever is brought in is sure to result in failure, that certainly would again disclose an ugly break in our ranks. I think it was a mistake to bring up what is largely an issue inside of our own party. There is much more to be found deserving our attention. The questions of economically administering the Government and of reforming entirely the management of public affairs are the all-important ones."

CONGRESSMAN FOLLETT

said: "You can put me down as against any legislation of the tariff question this winter. I believe it can only do harm. It can certainly do no good. The business interests of the country are suffering now from the effects of the tariff agitation of last winter. You know commercial interests are sensitive, and capitalists easily take alarm. I understand from Cincinnati that the entire tobacco trade has become demoralized there by the mere introduction of a bill abolishing the tax upon manufactured tobacco. If the mere introduction of a bill can do so much, what would be the effect of renewed agitation?"

"Do you believe any tariff bill could be passed by the present House?"

"No, I do not. I am sure there are enough Democrats opposed to tariff agitation to defeat any general measure reported by the Ways and Means Committee."

MR. CONVERSE, OF OHIO,

was not inclined to talk very freely upon the tariff, but he has no hesitation in saying that the way Ohio goes next year will be largely determined by the action of the Democrats of the House this session. He thinks Ohio was lost to the Republicans last year by the reduction of the tariff on wool. The people in that State are demanding a restoration of the tariff on this product. He has not yet very clearly made up his mind how it is likely to be done. He is anxious to avoid another tariff discussion, but at the same time the sentiment in his State is very strongly in favor of some action being taken in relation to wool. If wool is taken up other things cannot be left alone. He thinks the Democrats in Ohio will have a hard struggle next year, and the contest is hopeless unless they keep clear of anything like a free trade issue. He says no party can succeed in this country on a free trade platform. Another generation may be educated up to it, but it is not possible to make it win now. There are four millions of people interested directly or indirectly in manufactures, and they will oppose free trade. The laboring classes will go against us solidly if we declare for free trade. My district has four thousand Democratic majority, and yet no Democratic free trader can be elected in it. The platform adopted by the Ohio Convention last year suits us. If the National Convention will plant itself on that we will win, but if we raise the free trade issue they will beat us.

MR. RICHARD P. BLAND,

of Missouri, in answer to a general inquiry said: "If the Republicans are to be turned out there must be reasons for it. My opinion is the people demand a modification of the tariff by stripping the system of its monopoly features. They demand a simplification of the internal revenue system so as to curtail the number of its officers and cheapen collections. They demand that all lands not earned by land grant railroads shall be forfeited to the Government and revert back to the people for homestead entries. They demand a just system regulating inter-State commerce, to the end that extortion shall be prevented by lines of transportation. They demand that Congress shall cease its exactions from the taxpayer to build up and protect favored monopolies, fostering class interests, diverting the substance of the common people to the creating of special interests and special privileges that result in making millionaires of the few and paupers and tramps of the many."

CONGRESSMAN JAMES H. HOPKINS,

of Pennsylvania, is very decidedly against any agitation of the tariff question this winter. The objection he urges against it is the impracticability of the whole question, and the absolute certainty of causing serious divisions in the Democratic ranks without accomplishing any good. The understanding last winter was that the tariff question was settled for some time. He believes in letting it entirely alone and making the issues next year simply good government and anti-centralization.

FORFEITED RAILROAD LANDS.

The sub-committee appointed to consider the forfeitures of land grants met to-night and prepared a bill to be reported to the Committee on Public Lands to-morrow. The bill provides for the forfeiture of land grants of seven railroad companies, and covers five million acres. The roads are: Gulf and Ship Island, Elyton and Beard's Bluff, Savannah and Albany, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (formerly Iron Mountain, Missouri, and Iron Mountain, Kansas), Mobile and New Orleans, and Memphis and Charleston. On a majority of these roads Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the Committee, says little or no work has been done. The sub-committee will consider the Texas Pacific Land grant at the next meeting.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Representative Rosecrans' bill to equalize bounties of soldiers of the late war provides for the payment to non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, teamsters and private soldiers who served in the war, including those mustered into the service under the President's first call for 75,000 troops, who actually served ninety days or more and were honorably discharged, eight and one-third dollars a month for the time of actual service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, the amount of all bounties previously paid to be deducted in computing the amount due under this act.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE SCHEME.

Senator Gibson to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to facilitate reform in the civil service. It provides for the repeal of all laws limiting the time of office of United States District Attorneys, Justices of the Supreme Courts of the Territories, Surveyors General, Registers, Receivers, Collectors of Customs, Naval Officers and Surveyors of Ports of Entry, and that such officers be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Senate, and removable at the pleasure of the President. It also provides that such officers shall furnish bonds for two years to be renewed at the expiration of such period. The President shall, at the opening of Congress, submit to the Senate the names of said officials removed by him, with reasons for removal in each case.

THE WORST BOY YET.

A Colored Youth Confesses to Poisoning His Mother and Other Relations.

Attempt to Blow Up His Aunt and to Cremate His Uncle's Family.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—A depraved, vicious looking colored boy, named Elphonso Kell, fifteen years of age, was in the dock before Judge Snells this morning for committing a series of atrocious deeds. He lives with his uncle, a respectable colored man, who testified that about the 20th of last month the boy bought a box of "Rough on Rats" and a quantity of arsenic. When he went home he put the contents in three quarts of milk with the intention of poisoning the family, but failed in the attempt. Next day he renewed the attempt, putting poison in a bucket of water, and Benjamin's eight children drank from the bucket and were taken with violent pains in the stomach, but all recovered. He also gave arsenic to cattle which made them sick, and killed one pig. He sprinkled arsenic on Mrs. Benjamin's bread. She, however, discovered it and threw the bread away. He also attempted to set fire to the barn, but corn shucks burned so slow he thought he would be detected and put out the fire. Just before Christmas he attempted to cut one of the children's throats while she was asleep, but she woke up just as he had his hand raised to cut her. He built a fire, called his aunt out to see it, then threw a handful of cartridges into the fire and ran away, hoping she would be killed by the explosion. The boy stated that while living in Baltimore he poisoned his mother and aunt, who died from its effects, and one time attempted to set his mother's house on fire. He also said while in Baltimore he used to poison persons and cattle for spite. He will be examined as to his mental condition.

MURDER IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., January 9.—A special reports Painesville is greatly excited over its first murder in thirty years. Early this evening Jas. McCrane, living at Fairpart, three miles north, entered Billy Hennessey's saloon, and stepping beside Henry J. Ranch, playing billiards said, "I want to speak to you." The two went together out of the rear door. McCrane returned soon, and going to one of Ranch's companions said, "Go out and pick up your dead." People in the saloon rushed out and found Ranch lying insensible in the snow. He was taken into the billiard room and a physician called, who pronounced him dead. A cut over the left eye indicated he was struck with some hard weapon or fell heavily against something. McCrane left, and at the latest account had not been arrested. McCrane is nineteen. Ranch was twenty years of age.

The Rappahannock river is at flood height. Thousands of railroad ties and much other property were swept from the wharf at Fredericksburg.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

Morrison, Randall and Hopkins Organizing Their Committees on a Business Basis.

Mr. Weeks Fails to Obtain Information as to the Course of Tariff Legislation.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Ways and Means Committee held its first meeting to-day and organized. The committee will hold sessions every Tuesday and Thursday. Sub-committees were designated to take charge of the several branches of business coming before the committee. The purpose of Mr. Morrison and those who think with him is to prepare a bill making moderate reductions in the tariff, and he thinks the protection Democrats ought to support the measure.

MORRISON'S ALLEGED RIGHT BOWER.

Henry Watterson and J. S. Moore, of New York, the latter known as the "Parsee Merchant," are here. The latter registered himself to-day in the correspondents' gallery of the House as a correspondent of the New York *Times*. It is charged that he prepared the Morrison tariff restriction bill of the Forty-fourth Congress, and that he is here for the purpose of helping Chairman Morrison to draft a new one.

MR. WEEKS ON THE TARIFF SITUATION.

J. D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron and Steel Association, who has been here for the past two or three days, left for Pittsburgh to-night. Mr. Weeks says he has been unable to get much information such as to enable him to foretell what Congress will do on the tariff. He says, however, he thinks nothing will be done. The "Parsee Merchant" told him to-day that he could go home without fear. Mr. Weeks thinks Mr. Morrison will bring out a bill making moderate reductions, but that amendments will be proposed in the House, and then the music will begin. He expects about forty or more Democrats to vote with the Republicans against the bill that will be reported.

HOPKINS' LABOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hopkins intends to get the Committee on Labor, of which he is Chairman, to work as soon as possible, and raise it to the first rank in importance. Already three or four bills have been introduced providing for the creation of a Labor Bureau. There are other matters of importance before the committee. Mr. Hopkins is now looking after a committee room and trying to have a clerk assigned to the committee.

RANDALL PUSHING HIS WORK.

Mr. Randall is hurrying up the work of the Committee on Appropriations. Another meeting will be held on Thursday, when three of the regular bills will come up for final action and be reported to the House. The Indian Appropriation bill will be ready in in about ten days, and it is Mr. Randall's purpose to have the others follow in quick succession.

SPRINGER AFTER THE LAW DEPARTMENT

Mr. Springer having become reconciled to the situation, declares his purpose to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and at once enter upon a thorough investigation into the expenses incurred by the Attorney General in prosecuting the Star Route and other cases. The resignation of Brewster Cameron, the Special Agent of the department, is regarded as significant, and one comment made to-day was that he ran away.

UNIONTOWN POSTOFFICE FIGHT.

A vigorous fight is going on for the Uniontown postoffice, and the candidates are bringing their influence to bear on Frank Hatton, who makes the appointments. O. J. Sturgis and Chas. H. Rush are the leading candidates, the latter having the support of Treasurer Baily and of course of Chris. Magee and the Cameron influence. Mr. Boyle will take no part in the controversy.

COLLECTION OF THE WHISKY TAX.

Congressman White, of Kentucky, to-day, offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information in regard to the collection of the tax on whisky in bond, and he especially wants to know whether Collector Jackson, of Allegheny, suspended the collection, as has been charged.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Ways and Means Committee will hold another session to-morrow, when the organization will be completed, and Mr. Morrison will announce his sub-committees. The chairman says that such questions as tariff legislation, internal revenue legislation, the bonded extension period for spirits and so forth, will be considered by the whole committee and not apportioned among the sub-committees, as was done by Mr. Kelley in the last Congress.

There will be seven sub-committees, the first of which, on tariff legislation, will be composed of Mills, the next man to the chairman, another Democrat further down on the list, and Kelley, and will have charge of appraisements, collections, interpretations of the present tariff laws, and custom decisions, but nothing to do with changing rates. The second committee, on internal revenue, will be Blount as chairman, Kasson as the Republican member, and another Democrat. It will have charge of internal revenue, while the other five committees will only deal with private claims, such as refund customs, refund internal revenue tax on tobacco and distilled spirits. The general committee will take up the tariff question at an early date, and proceed to "tinker," as Mr. Morrison sarcastically calls it.

UN-AMERICAN AMERICANS.

"I want to know whether our representatives abroad are being made to crawl on their bellies in sackcloth and ashes before the potentates of other countries, or whether they are dressing like dudes or dressing and acting like American citizens," observed Representative Robinson, of New York, to-day in explaining the intention of his resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information regarding the costumes worn by our agents in foreign countries.

"Have you any assurance that our representatives are acting dudish?" was inquired.

"Why, I am informed that our representative to Persia had to take off his boots and crawl on his belly into the presence of the Pasha. Now, isn't that a shame, if it is true; and isn't it beneath the dignity of an American citizens? Our representative should have applied his boots to the Pasha instead of taking them off his feet. I see also by the newspapers that Mr. Lowell, our Minister to England, was so busy dressing for a reception recently, that he could not see an American who called upon him. I am told that some of our representatives wear big sabres and don gaudy uniforms when they appear on public occasions. We passed a law in 1867 requiring that our representatives appear in the dress of American citizens. I want to see if the law is really being violated."

HARRY OLIVER IN DEMAND.

Ex-Tariff Commissioner Porter, who is here writing protection letters for the New York papers, says that Harry Oliver is coming East on Friday, and that he has written to him to come over here and spend a week or two in trying to ascertain what Congress will do in reference to legislating on the tariff.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House the report of the Cattle Commission, consisting of James Law, E. T. Thayer and J. H. Sanders, for the past year. The Commission recommend the National Government prevent the shipment northward out of the area infected with Texas fever of all cattle whatsoever, excepting from the beginning of November to the beginning of March. Special attention is invited by the Assistant Secretary to the recommendation of the Commission that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to order the slaughter and safe disposal of all the imported herds that may be found infected on arrival in the United States or may develope dangerous contagious disease during quarantine; that he be also empowered to have all reminants (other than cattle), and all swine imported into the United States, subjected to inspection by veterinary surgeons, and if necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease, slaughtered or submitted to quarantine until they shall be considered uninfected, and that an appropriation of $15,000,000 be made to defray the expenses of preventing the further spread of the lung plague among cattle in this country, and stamping out the plague now existing.

PAYNE NOMINATED.

One Ballot Settles the Ohio Senatorial Contest.

The Cleveland Statesman First and the Rest Nowhere.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—The last day of the Senatorial struggle was well improved by the candidates and their supporters. Thurman's letter caused considerable comment, and awakened much indignation among the Payne men, though they professed not to care for it, and stated that it improved their cause.

At six o'clock the Rules Committee met and decided to hold the caucus at eight in the hall of the House of Representatives. At that hour Democratic members of the two Houses convened and voted, by a large majority, to clear the hall of reporters and other outside persons. Allen O. Myers, who professed to favor an open ballot, opposed it most strenuously.

The Committee on Rules made a majority and a minority report, the former being in favor of an open ballot, and it was adopted by a vote of 53 to 28. It was decided no member be allowed to change his vote on any ballot. Senator White, of Defiance, was made Chairman of the caucus.

Early in the caucus it was apparent that the Payne men had their own way. The vote on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules was an indication of the final result. After the adoption of rules governing the caucus, which, among other things, provided that no speeches should be made by persons presenting names of candidates, the caucus proceeded to its legitimate work.

Senator George F. Elliott, of Butler, presented the name of Gen. Durbin Ward, Senator O'Neil, of Muskingum, that of George H. Pendleton, and Senator Williams, of Cuyahoga, that of Henry B. Payne. The first ballot was then taken with the following result:

Payne	48	H. J. Booth	1
Pendleton	15	Geo. W. Geddes	1
Ward	17		

Before the ballot was completed it was evident that Payne was nominated, and there was a break for the doors to announce the result. The formal announcement of the vote in caucus was received with few cheers, and half the members were on their feet before the caucus could be declared adjourned.

It took just two hours to do the business. A large portion of the time was spent in preliminary work. Neither Booth nor Geddes was formally put in the field for nomination, and the votes for them must be considered as coming from men who were bitterly opposed to the other candidates. That for Booth was possibly a compliment to Converse, as they are law partners.

Pendleton's weakness was a surprise to his friends, and must be taken in connection with the predictions of Payne's supporters, as an indication of the thoroughness with which the latter had canvassed the Democratic legislators.

Senator Pendleton was in no mood to see correspondents to-night, and all efforts to reach him were unavailing.

Payne men are jubilant, and at this hour (11 P. M.) can be seen about the Neil House with faces wreathed in smiles and ready to do the greatest favors even for those who fought them so bitterly.

THE NEWS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., January 8.—One hundred guns were fired here to-night on reception of the news that Hon. Henry B. Payne had been nominated by the Democratic caucus at Columbus for United States Senator.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—To-night the Democratic members of the House held a secret session and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That all bills political in their nature shall be submitted to the Democratic caucus before they are introduced into the House.

The caucus will meet every Wednesday evening.

The Republican members of the General Assembly met in joint session to-night and decided to vote blank at the caucus for Senator next Tuesday.

It is rumored there may be a bolt from the Democratic caucus of last night, but nothing definite can be learned, as the friends of Pendleton and Ward are very careful in making statements concerning the matter.

RUN DOWN TO DEATH.

Horrible Railroad Accident at Brinton Station.

The Walls Accommodation Dashes Into a Gang of Snow Shovelers.

Three Men Killed and Four Dangerously Injured—The Dead and Wounded.

One of the most terrible accidents recorded on the Pennsylvania Railway in many a day occurred at Brinton station Wednesday night. It was a little after seven o'clock in the evening when the Walls Accommodation, due in this city at 7:30, came booming along citywards about ten minutes late. Just west of the Brinton bridge about twenty-five snow shovelers were hard at work clearing the tracks of snow. They had been industrious, and on each side of the track snow was piled higher than their heads. They were at work on the north track. The locomotive, so says the Engineer, whistled, but the men state they did not hear it, and in an another instant the train was upon them.

A rush was made to get away, but the great heaps of snow were a hindrance, and in the scramble to escape from the danger the strong really impeded the weaker, and threw them back to meet a horrible death. Shrieks of agony went up as the train dashed through the group of men struggling to avoid so terrible a death. Spectators say it was a horrible sight, the six coaches passing over and mangling the poor laborers, grinding bones and crushing skulls, while moans and yells of agony pierced the air. At last the train was stopped, and then a sight sickening and terrible to behold was exposed to view. Dead and dying were lying scattered about the track for a distance of about twenty yards. All of them had life remaining, but the legs of one man were completely severed. Another's head was mashed in, while one poor fellow had his spine broken.

They were placed on the train, and as the men lifted them into the car the groans of the injured were pitiful to hear. Before Twenty-eighth street was reached one of the poor fellows was relieved of his sufferings by death. The bodies of two were brought to the city and taken first to the baggage room of the Union Depot, and from there to Devore's undertaking rooms, on Grant street. The five wounded men were taken to the West Penn Hospital, where one died a few moments after arriving there.

Following is the list of killed and wounded:

THE DEAD.

JACOB HEIDELBERGER, a German, single; forty-one years old, and a machinist by trade. He has been in this country about a year. Residence, Ingleman's boarding house, at Eleventh street and Penn avenue. Body at Devore's undertaking rooms. There are no external evidences of injury, and it is supposed that he died from internal hurts.

UNKNOWN MAN, about 30 years old, supposed to be an Italian, but claimed by some to be a German. Body at Devore's. Both legs were cut off, his back and neck broken, and his face and head badly torn.

UNKNOWN MAN, an Italian, who died at the West Penn Hospital soon after being taken there. He did not tell his name, and none of the others at the Hospital knew it.

THE INJURED.

JOHN FISHER, German, arm and left leg broken. Thirty years old; single. Residence at Ingleman's boarding house, Eleventh street and Penn streets. Will recover.

HERMANN SANDS, thirty years old. Right leg broken. He is a German and single. Residence, Pittsburgh. Will recover.

FRANK CHILLI, Italian, twenty-eight years old. Left leg broken and severe scalp wound. Residence not known. Can't speak English. Will probably die.

FRANK CELLA, Italian, twenty-seven years of age. Spinal concussion, lung injury and other internal injuries. Single and resides at 28 Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. Injuries fatal.

John Fisher, one of the wounded, said: "I was hard at work shoveling snow. I did not hear the train until it was right in front of me. Then I made a leap to get out of the way, but the snow held me like a vice, and the next I knew I was under the wheels. We had been at work all day, but had kept out of the way of other trains very easily. They would whistle in time, but the night was dark, and I didn't hear any whistle."

An effort was made to get a statement from some of the train crew. Mr. Beckwith, the conductor, avoided the reporter and another member of the crew, the moment he sighted THE POST man, sought to play a game of hide and seek about the Union Depot, and when caught seemed at first deaf, then dumb, and when this wouldn't work declared he hadn't seen the accident and didn't know a thing about it.

An intelligent member of the crew said he did not see the men until just around the curve, when the train was right upon them. He says the engine whistled, but the snow to some extent deadened the noise of the train's approach. That the train was not stopped in time to prevent the accident seems strange, as the trainmen knew hundreds of men were at work all along the line shoveling snow, and they should have been on the lookout.

The snow shovelers are not regular employes of the company, but had been picked up in all parts of the city. They were in great part strangers to each other, and of all nationalities. Most of them were hired and sent from the city to Brinton early yesterday morning.

The Italian, whose body is now at Devore's, was found wedged in between the bumpers of two cars, mangled in a manner most shocking. One of the men who escaped injury said: "I can't tell you much about it. A freight train was on the side track, and steam was escaping from the engine. The curve is short and sharps. There wasn't any one on watch to warn us of danger, and between the high banks of snow, the escaping steam, the short curve, and the snow, making the approach of the train almost noiseless, we had little chance for our lives. I don't know how it happened. Everybody seemed to go crazy, and when I crawled from the snow it took me a little while to realize what had happened, or that I was in the land of the living."

When the train stopped and the search commenced for the injured it was almost impossible to get any information from those who escaped injury. In fact, of the entire brigade it was with difficulty a man could be found that was in the accident. The poor creatures seemed dazed and thought there was no safety except in flight. Lanterns were brought, and at first it was thought that more were injured. Some of the injured were buried in the snow and often a groan of agony would disclose the whereabouts of a victim. One man that died last night at the Hospital was found wedged against a car wheel, the snow packed about him. Even after the search was abandoned and the wounded and dead placed on the cars, many held to the opinion that all the injured had not been found, but that some of the hills of snow furnished a mantle for an injured man or perhaps a corpse. Of course as all were strangers and had never met before, the morning of yesterday, and as names were unknown it was impossible to say who was among the missing. Some of the citizens renewed the search after the train departed, but were not rewarded with th finding of any more bodies.

The whole matter will be officially investigated to-day by Assistant Superintendent Trump, of the railroad, and legally by Coroner Dressler, who will commence the inquest on the bodies of the dead.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio Explains the Recent Ohio Platform.

A Clear Statement of the Various Principles of Tariff Legislation.

(*N. Y. Sun.*)

I feel myself compelled to controvert the statement that as regards the tariff the platform of the Ohio Democrats in 1883 is vague "and may bear a double construction."

The Ohio platform, in the first place, limits the tariff to the "necessities of the Government economically administered." There is certainly no vagueness there. Next, it explicitly lays down the principle that, in the application of the tariff, it shall be so adjusted as to "encourage productive industries at home, but not to create or foster monopolies." Is there any ground for a double interpretation here? The difference between encouraging home industries and fostering monopolies is very distinct. To illustrate: Suppose the actual difference in the cost of producing steel rails in this country and in England, as labor and other things now stand adjusted, to be $10 a ton. Then a tariff of $10 a ton, by putting our own steel industries on a plane of equality in competing in our market with the foreign product, would encourage the production of steel rails at home. Twelve dollars a ton would be more encouragement, and it can be shown that when the tariff is but slightly above the difference in cost of production, the importer, in order to get into our market, will cut down his own profits, and to that extent he, and not the consumer, pays the duty.

Now, if the tariff is not carried above, or much above, the line that marks the difference in cost of production, there can be no monopoly. This, I think, is evident enough to anybody. But if the actual difference in cost of production is but $10, and the tariff were made $30 a ton, then it would enable the Amalgamated Steel Association to combine and put the price of steel rails to a point just under the importing price. That would be creating and fostering a monopoly; or, in other words, lending the aid of legislation to enable one class to levy charges upon another. It can be shown, too, that up to the point I have indicated, labor would derive the larger share of the benefit arising from such a tariff. But, above that point, capital alone would be benefited.

Hence, in the Ohio platform the difference in the cost of producing commodities, as things at any given time stand adjusted, is made the datum line from which to work in the adjustment of the tariff, and the guiding principle laid down is encouragement of "productive industries at home, but not to create or foster monopolies." This principle differs fundamentally from that of "a tariff for revenue only," as it does from the "maximum revenue principle," in the Walker tariff system.

The different principles, as variously advocated, stated together are:

I. "A tariff for revenue only;" that is, a tariff levied with a view to revenue only, and without regard to consequences, only that the required revenue be produced. Such a tariff may, I think, be fitly designated as a tariff without intelligence, inasmuch as it calls for no intelligence, and admits of none in the application of a tariff, except what is necessary to bring in the required amount of revenue.

II. The maximum revenue principle. The tariff to be levied on nothing above the point that will bring the greatest revenue. This is known as the Walker principle.

III. A tariff so adjusted in its application as to encourage productive industries at home, but not to create monopolies.

IV. A tariff for protection, without regard to revenue.

The first and fourth principles are, one the extreme view of some Democrats and the other the extreme Republican view.

The difference between the second and third principle may not appear at first sight, and the two have sometimes been confounded, but the difference is nevertheless very distinct.

The maximum revenue that can be derived from any imported article is the greatest product obtainable by multiplying the quantity imported by the tariff rate. But this rule will always, and necessarily, require a tariff below the protective or encouragement point. Thus if $10 a ton is the difference in the actual cost of producing steel rails here and abroad, then nothing under $10 a ton tariff will be protection enough to put our own steel industries on a footing of equality in competing for the home market. But this is not the point of maximum revenue. With a tariff of $10, on the supposition that this covers fully the difference in cost, half or more of the home consumption would be supplied from the home product. If the whole annual consumption is 2,000,000 tons, and say only one-fourth of this comes in as a foreign product and pays the duty of $10, then the revenue derived would be $5,000,000. But if the tariff were lowered to $7 50, and under this tariff a million tons came in, the revenue would be $7,500,000; and if a tariff of $5 a ton would give to the foreign manufacturer the entire market here, and 2,000,000 tons should then come in, the revenue would be $10,000,000. Thus it is plain that the point of the maximum revenue is always and necessarily below the protective point.

The Ohio platform squarely adopts the principle of encouragement to home industries, but so guarded as not to build up monopolies as the true principle, and makes the difference in the cost of production, as things may stand adjusted at any given time, the datum line to work from in the adjustment of the tariff. Nor is this platform fairly open to any other interpretation. It says all the time, keep the tariff at least up to the line that marks the difference in cost of production, whether that difference arises from better paid labor or other legitimate cause, unless in specific cases there is good reason for going below that line. There is no monopoly in that, and it is thoroughly sound in principle. It is a tariff with intelligent protection, not merely incidental. A tariff with incidental protection in the sense of "as it may happen" is but little better than a tariff for revenue only. What is wanted is a tariff for revenue sufficient only for the economical administration of the Government, but adjusted on the principle of intelligent or reasonable protection and encouragement to productive industries at home. Tariff reform on this principle, whenever it is possible, will be welcomed by the country, and that is the principle of the Ohio platform.

A. J. WARNER,

WASHINGTON, December, 1883.

OLD EMPEROR WILLIAM

Congratulates His People on the Happy Condition of United Germany.

Annamites Defeated—The Egyptian Crisis—Duel With Swords—Tribute to the Memory of Victor Emanuel.

BERLIN, January 9.—Emperor William sent this letter in reply to congratulations sent by magistrates of Berlin on New Year's day: "I Praise God that in His goodness it has still been vouchsafed me to inaugurate the proud monument on the banks of the Rhine, which is destined not only as a perpetual commemoration of the happily regained unity of Germany, but also as an earnest of the invigorated and true might of the United German Empire. The grand festival in honor of Martin Luther's birth, in which, after four centuries, the whole of evangelical Christendom united with me, will ever remain for me an elevating reminiscence. It affords me the greatest gratification that the new year has come under circumstances which verify the hope of quiet, undisturbed times. I am convinced that under the blessed protection of peace, of the maintenance of which I have received fresh guarantees through personal intercourse with friendly Princes, the nation will in the future find prosperous development."

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, January 9.—General Bichot holds Sontay with 1,000 French troops. The country for ten miles around is clear of the enemy. Hung Hoa, above Sontay, on Red river, has been abandoned by the Black Flags. Large numbers of Annamites are flocking to the French headquarters at Hanoi, bringing with them Chinese stragglers. It is stated dissensions among the Annamites and Black Flags caused the loss of Sontay. Arms found at Sontay were marked Foo Chow (China) arsenal. Some correspondence was also found compromising Annamite officials at Hue and Chinese officials.

An explosion at Hanoi on the 28th ult. destroyed two batteries of French artillery. The Annamites attacked a French post held by fifty marines. After several hours of hard fighting the Annamites retired with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. A column of French troops, under command of Col. Massain, left Hanoi to hunt pirates on the Red river, and may possibly advance to Hong Hoa above Sontay. Col. Broinval overtook some bands of pirates in the province of Nam D'inh, which retired before the French troops to a strong position, where they were attacked and after severe fighting for several hours the French routed them.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

ROME, January 9.—The pilgrimage to the tomb of Victor Emanuel took place to-day. Pilgrims came from all parts of Italy. It is estimated 60,000 were in the procession, representing the six great provinces of the Kingdom. Large deputations were present from Constantinople, Vienna, Gibraltar, Trieste, Buda-Pesth, Frankfort, Salonica, Odessa, Paris, Tunis, Alexandria and Tangiers. The procession was headed by the delegation from Rome. Different deputations of pilgrims bore banners and were accompanied by music. The procession marched through the principal streets of the city to the Pantheon, and for two hours defiled before the monument erected over the tomb of the late monarch. Four hundred wreaths and other testimonials of admiration were placed upon the monument. The tomb and chapel were grandly decorated. During the ceremony a man climbed to the top of the obelisk opposite the Pantheon and tried to stab himself, but was secured by the soldiers.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, January 9.—The French press bitterly attack England for abandoning Soudan to El Mahdi. Nubar Pasha assumed office to-day as Prime Minister of the new Egyptian Cabinet. The recruiting of black troops under Zebehr Pasha has been abandoned. The Government is undecided whether it will recall Baker Pasha, who has gone to Suakim to arrange for a campaign against El Madhi.

The Military Commission under Sir Evelyn Wood will make necessary arrangements for the evacuation of Soudan by the Egyptian troops, to accomplish which will, it is thought, require a year.

POVERTY AND PROGRESS.

LONDON, January 9.—Henry George lectured in St. James' Hall on "Progress and Poverty." Henry Labouchere, M. P., presided. Michael Davitt, Henry Broadhurst, M. P., and Rev. Stewart Headlam were on the platform. The audience was large. In the course of the lecture Mr. George said the struggle for equal rights must come in England as it was sure to come in America.

THE DROMORE RIOT.

DUBLIN, January 9.—At a meeting of the National League T. D. Sullivan, M. P., said Orangemen who attended the recent Orange meeting at Dromore were imported hirelings. He deplored the death of one of those Orangemen, but laid the man's blood at the door of the landlords, who brought ignorant dupes to Dromore to assail a peaceful meeting.

NIGHT SIGNALS IN MAYO.

DUBLIN, January 9.—The system of boycotting appears to have been revived in County Mayo, where an unaccountable system of signaling during the night time is going on in the country districts. Signals are watched by the police authorities, and additional police dispatched there. A sub-Sheriff, who has been threatened, is guarded day and night.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

PARIS, January 9.—A duel with swords between Aurelien Schall and a journalist named Dion, was fought to-day in consequence of an article in the *Evenement*. Schall was wounded in the side, Dion's sword breaking and leaving the fragments in the person of his antagonist.

Meeting of Allegheny County Committee.

The Allegheny County Democratic Committee will meet in Moran's Hall, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, January 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M. to organize for 1884 and transact other important business. Every member should attend without fail.

W. J. BRENNEN,
3-t Chairman County Committee.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism and minor ailments are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

TIME STAINED RECORDS.

An Indian Deed That Will Interest Alleghenians.

A Case of the Pillory and Whipping Post for Horse Stealing.

A Syndicate of Pittsburghers Said to be Negotiating for Bedford Springs.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BEDFORD, PA., January 2.—I here with enclose some interesting old documents which I have taken the pains to copy at length, *verbatim, literatim et punctuatim* from the records of this county. They have never, I am informed by credible authority, been published, and I consider them well worth publication. The deed by the Indians will be especially interesting to the residents of the first four wards of Allegheny City, as being the foundation of their titles. I know all will be impressed with the beauty and dash of the Indians' signatures, and mainly that of Anonquit, to which I am certain the art of the printer can never do justice. I don't know what it is intended for myself, but it looks more as if it were made for a tortoise with a couple of boards on its back than anything else. Connehraca hecat's signature is what we see exemplified in our own county, a ring within a ring, and both rotating about a common center. The signature of Enishshera, or Capt. Henry Mountare, is composed simply of his initials, H. M. The "minute" from the old Quarter Sessions "docquet" of the trial, conviction and sentence of Daniel Palmer for horse stealing is also interesting, for the reason that it is the only instance in our State of a judicial sentence of the kind. I asked Hon. John Cessna if he had ever heard that the sentence was executed, and he replied that there is no doubt it was. The deed of the Indians to Pendergrass is as follows:

The Indians to Garret Pendergrass, Sr.—Know all men by these presents that whereas, a certain Garret Pendergrass, Senior, of Bedford Settlement, in the Province of Pennsylvania, and County of Cumberland, was settled some number of years past by leave of the Chiefs or *deputy's* of the Six Nations of Indians on a tract of Land where *bedford* is now Situate, while the said Land was yet the property of us and our said Chiefs & *deputy's*, said Pendergrass being dispossessed of said land, In time of the war between the French and English, and before said Pendergrass could *aitify* return to live on said Land, it was Entered upon by people who have from time to time & yet continues to keep said Pendergrass from the Enjoyment of said Tract of Land; said Pendergrass at the last Treaty Held at Fort Pitt with the Representatives of the said Six Nations informed our said chiefs or their Representatives or *deputy's* that he was deprived of the above Tract of Land as above mentioned, whereupon us and our said *deputy's* did then at the said Treaty Give him the said Pendergrass our leave in writing under our hands to settle on a Tract of Land called the long Reach near the mouth of Yaughyagain, but the said last mentioned Tract being at the time of the said Treaty, or before it, Improved by some other person or persons, contrary to our expectation, for which Reason he, the said Pendergrass, has not obtained Possession of the Latter mentioned Tract, and cannot *Quiatly* Enjoy *nither* of the two above mentioned Tracts; Know Ye, therefore, that we, the under or within bound Subscribers, who have hereunto caused our names to be set, and have put our marks, the first of us assigning being one of the Chiefs, and the other two *deputy's off* the said Six Nations, do give and grant to the said Garret Pendergrass, his heirs and trustees, forever, our full leave and liberty of us, and for and in behalf of the said Six Nations, to settle on a Tract of Land on the north side of the *Aligaina* River, *opesate* to Fort Pitt, to *joyn* the said River, on the one side, and to Extend one mile and a half from the landing on the North side of the said *Aligaina* river, *opposate* to Fort Pitt, in form of a *semi* circle from said Landing, hereby granting to him, and his heirs, trustees and assigns, full liberty to build houses, make improvements and Cultivate the said Tract of Land, or any part thereof, and that he, the said Pendergrass, may the more *Quiatly Enjoy* the said land and any benefit that *him* his heirs or assigns shall make or can make thereby we do for ourselves and in behalf of said Six Nations discharge all people whatsoever from molesting or disturbing him the said Pendergrass his heirs Trustees or assigns in the Possession of *quiat* Enjoyments of the said land or any part thereof and we do by these presents firmly engage & promise to answer all objections that any Indian tribe or tribes may have to the making of the above Settlement. In witness whereof we have caused our names hereunto to be subscribed and have hereunto set our marks In the month of February in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Signed and agreed to before James Elliot. } Anonquit.
Garret Pendergrass, Jr. } Enishshera, or Captain Henry Mountare, H. M.
Connehraca hecat or the White Mingo.

Bedford s. s. Came before me the Subscriber one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for said County the within named Indians viz: Anonquit, Enischra or Capt. Henry Mintore, Connechrae hecat or the White Mingo, and acknowledged the within Instrument of writing or bill of sale to be their act & deed & desired the same might Recorded as such Given under my Hand and Seal in the Month of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred & Seventy. JAMES ELLIOT.

Recorded 19th September, 1772, Av. St. Clair, Recorder.

[The seals of the Indiana Chiefs are not capable of reproduction in type. Our correspondent's description of them is graphic enough to satisfy the imagination of the reader. ED.]

WHIPPED AND PILLORIED.

The minute in reference to the sentence for horse stealing is as follows:

"QUARTER SESSIONS 'DOCQUET,' 1771—October sessions, 1782. Pennsylvania vs. Daniel Palmer, indictment for horse stealing. Test, Republica Ludwick Fredline. And now a Jury being called, came to-wit: Hugh Barclay, Daniel Rhoads, John Johnston, John Graham, Dickey Berkshire, Robert Wadsworth, Thomas Conway, George Elder, Shadwick Cartul, Joshua Davies, Samuel Skinner and Robert Gibson, who being duly sworn and affirmed, do say that they find the defdt guilty in manner & form as he stands indicted. It is therefore considered by the Court that the said Daniel Palmer shall be taken to-morrow to the Public whipping-Post, and between the hours of eight & ten o'clock, shall receive thirty-nine lashes to be well laid on his bare back & that immediately afterwards the said Daniel Palmer shall be placed in the Pillory, where he shall stand for one hour, & have his ears cut off and nailed to the Pillory, and shall forfeit to the Commonwealth the sum of fifteen pounds being the value of the goods of Ludwick Fredline of which the said Daniel Palmer is convicted of stealing, and shall pay the costs attending the prosecution & be committed until the whole of this sentence is complied with."

FORMS OF UNIQUE OATHS.

Here are several forms of oaths from the same "docquet."

"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, George the third, So help me God."

"I do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest & abjure as impious and heretical that damnable Doctrine & Position that Princes, excommunicated & deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whomsoever, & I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm So help me God."

"I do declare that I believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elements of Bread & wine at or after the consecration thereof by any person or persons whatsoever."

THE SPRINGS NOT YET SOLD.

The sale of the Bedford Springs property to Leon Barnes, of New York, is now considered to have fallen through. Barnes paid $10,000 last July for an option for three months at $250,000, and before the expiration of the time he gave $5,000 more to continue the option for sixty days. That time has now expired and nothing further has been done. It is thought here that Barnes intended to get up a stock company of $300,000 and that he would thereby make $50,000 out of his speculation, but that he has failed to accomplish that and would now like to get back his $15,000. He is endeavoring to do that by maintaining that the title has a flaw in it. In the words of an old lawyer who examined the title for ex-Governor Geary many years ago, if the title is not defective it is at least "damned awkward." That "awkwardness" arises from an old deed dated March 18, 1816, in which Dr. John Anderson conveyed the *springs* to Hon. Jonathan H. Walker, Dr. Wm. Watson, Josiah M. Espy and Samuel Riddle upon the special trust and confidence and to the end, intent and purpose that the said Jonathan Walker et al., and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs and assignee of such survivor shall stand seized of the said premises to and for the use of the said John Anderson et al., and their successors, managers of the Bedford Mineral Springs," and which deed contains thirteen provisions concerning the management, etc., of the Springs. One thing is certain, Barnes will never get his money back without a suit, and it is very doubtful if a jury in this county will ever give him a verdict for it.

It is rumored that a Pittsburgh syndicate, composed of several of our well known business men, and one of our Judges, is now dickering for the purchase of the Springs at the same price as that which Barnes was to pay. They propose to go more extensively into the shipping of the water, which has been greatly neglected of late. The Andersons, without any effort whatever, ship about $6,000 worth per year, and there is no doubt but that if persons, with any energy at all, would take hold of it the shipments could be made to bring in $25,000 per year. Who ever sees Bedford Water advertised? at how many drug stores can you purchase it? Even if they could ship $15,000 worth it would pay them 6 per cent. on their investment, and besides they would have their summer boarders to increase their profits. I have no doubt but that they will make sure of the title before going as far as Barnes had gone.

CARLISLE'S RECEPTION.

Preparations Completed for Entertaining the Speaker.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The arrangements for the reception to Speaker Carlisle by the Commonwealth Club have been completed. It will take place on Saturday evening, January 19, and, unlike the most of the receptions heretofore given by the club, which have been general, irrespective of party, will be a strictly Democratic affair. It is expected that there will be so many prominent Democrats from other parts of the country, and so many of the party representatives in the city and State have expressed a decire to be present, that the managers of the club felt that the limited accommodations of the building would not permit them to extend the invitations any further. The reception is tendered to Mr. Carlisle distinctively by the club, which desires to thus honor and compliment a distinguished Democrat who has been elected to a high position in the national councils.

Among the Democrats of national note who have been invited are Governor Cleveland, Governor-elect Hoadly, General Hancock, Samuel J. Tilden, S. S. Cox, Abraham S. Hewitt, Allan G. Thurman, General McClellan and Mr. Flower, of New York. Ben Butler and Henry Watterson have not been invited. It is expected that a large party will come over in a special car from Washington, with Mr. Randall and ex-Governor Curtin, who are members of the club.

The arrangements for the reception are in the hands of Colonel R. P. Dechert, the President of the club; Clement R. Wainwright, Vice President, and P. Lacey Goddard, Secretary, who state that Mr. Carlisle's views on the tariff, or the views of the club, have nothing to do with the affair and did not enter into the considerations which prompted the club to extend the new Speaker an invitation. There will be no speeches, for the reason that if any were attempted the presence of so many men of note and the ethics of such occasions would require many, which would take up the whole of the evening, and possibly not add to its enjoyment, which was designed and is intended to be purely social.

IRON AND STEEL.

Secretary Swank's Annual Report of Production and Consumption.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Secretary Swank, of the American Iron and Steel Association, is preparing the annual report of the iron and steel trade of the United States for 1883. He says he is able now to estimate closely the year's production of pig iron, which he says equals that of 1882, being 4,623,323 tons. The consumption of pig iron has been about 4,948,323 tons. The year commenced with 383,655 gross tons of domestic pig iron unsold. There were imported during the year 325,000 gross tons, all of which has gone into consumption. Adding the estimated production, 4,623,323 gross tons, to the estimated importation, and taking no account of the balance of stock at the beginning and end of the year, the total of the 4,948,323 as the year's consumption is found to be the results. Production of steel rails in 1883 has fallen below that of 1882. There were also made probably 100,000 tons less of iron rails than in 1882. The total rail tonnage of 1882 was 1,501,881 gross tons, of which 202,039 tons were iron rails and 1,304,302 steel. The total rail production of 1883 was probably 2,300,000 gross tons, of which 1,200,000 tons were steel rails. Imports of steel rails in 1883 were about 100,000 gross tons, against 240,000 in 1882. In round numbers our consumption of rails in 1883 was 300,000 tons less than in 1882.

What a Queer Climate This Is!

First it snowed
And then it blowed,
And then began to rain;
And then it blowed
And then it snowed,
And then it rained again.

With cold in head
I'm almost dead;
But yet I won't complain.
PAIN KILLER saves
From wintry graves
And makes us well again.

Nobody ought to be without PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

THE LITTLE FEET.

O, Mary Mother! When you held
Within your hand those little feet—
Those dimpled, rosy little feet—
And laid them on your heart that swelled.
And gave them kisses wondrous sweet—

O, Mary Mother! Had you thought
Of the fierce nail, whose cruel art
Should pierce that tender flesh apart,
Surely that nail before 'twas wrought,
Had pierced to death your swelling heart.
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Independent.*

NEW YEAR.

Toll bells for the year that has perished—
Ring chimes for the year that is born:
Farewell to a day that we cherished—
All hail to a happy new morn!

Lay a cross on the grave of lost pleasures—
Bring a crown for the better new times;
And sing, to the surge of old measures,
A sweet-stirring song of new rhymes!

Dig graves for old follies and errors—
Rear thrones for Truth's precepts above:
We are done with old gods and their terrors,
And we worship the one God of Love!

Slide bolts and turn keys on the portal
That shuts back intolerant strife:
Swing wider the doors to immortal
And beautiful precepts of life!

Then ring out old wrongs that are banished,
And ring in new truths that appear:
And speak well of the day that has vanished,
Since it led to the day that is here!
—*Ella Wheeler.*

WHEN I BEHOLD THY FACE.

When I behold thy face
Thy beauty strikes me mute:
I cannot sing thy praise,
Nor urge my pressing suit;
I hold my peace, and stand apart,
Lips silent, tho' not so my heart.

I fear, yea strongly fear,
Thy suitor eloquent:
His words within thine ear
Are all with music blent:
Yet thou hast eyes and wit to see
He means not half he swears to thee

Ah! were his gift but mine,
I'd so applaud thee, Love,
The stars should cease to shine,
The fleeting earth to move,
And heaven and hell should listen long
To catch the burden of my song.

But, since I cannot sing,
I'll strongly strive to do;
Brave deeds best proof shall bring
To show devotion true.
Love nerves my arm, and drives me hence,
Fearless to fight in thy defense.
—*From the Critic.*

THE DEBUTANTE.

Have you got the jellies made, mother,
Are the sandwiches an fait—
Are the salads wrought and the wine all bought
For the splurge on New Year's day?
You look serene as a regnant queen,
But there'll be some hitch, I fear,
For I'm to receive this year, mother—
I'm to receive this year.

My dress is such a daisy, mother,
What wonder if I am vain:
'Twas a white pekay, decollete,
With a princesse skirt, en train:
That's why I years and impatient burn
For the splurge that is, oh, so near—
For I'm to receive this year, mother—
I'm to receive this year.

Jack says he will come at 10, mother,
And tarry the rest of the day—
Why turn up your nose—you don't suppose
He'd *dare* to stay away?
Though Jack is proud and hates a crowd,
I'm certain he will be here,
For I'm to receive this year, mother—
I'm to receive this year.

So call me at half-past 8, mother—
Don't let me sleep till 9—
I've crimped my hair, and over the chair
I've thrown my dresses fine;
At half-past 8—now don't be late—
Come early, O mother dear,
For I'm to receive this year, mother—
I'm to receive this year.

SWEET QUAKERESS.

Sweet Quakeress in sober suit of gray,
The brightest livery that thy sect allows;
Thy fair, fond face shines back on me to-day,
Thy soft voice breathes thy tender "thee's" and "thou's."

Sweet "thee's" and "thou s'" were witchery ere so strange,
As that with which the liquid tones befell!
Were ere so quickly forged such golden chains
As those thy small white fingers linked so well!

The grave, quaint banding of the soft, bright hair,
Thy little cap so lovingly confined:
The sunset look thy features seemed to wear,
The gentle thoughts that ruled thy quiet mind.

Ah, well I mind me of thy violet eyes,
Thy meekest maidenhood's most modest ways,
The roseate dawning of thy sweet surprise,
Thy half incredulous, yet fond amaze;

Thy trembling answer, "Friend, I hold thee dear,"
Were ever words so sweet, so simply spoken?
Divinest music to my raptured ear,
Divinest pledging of a faith unbroken.

Lost maiden, through the gathering gloom of years,
Thy well-loved face and form I yet discover;
And, thro' a blinding, daring mist of tears,
I stretch my hand to thee, who loved no other.

Sweet Quakeress, in sober suit of gray,
My life's long color my true grief avows;
Ever thy robe clings round me—night and day
I hear thy tender "thee's and thou's."
—*The Manhattan.*

A Youth of Sixteen Elopes With a Girl of Thirteen.

(N. Y. Times.)

The section of country lying along the Blue Mountain, in the northern portion of Berks and Lehigh counties, Pa., has been excited by the elopement of O. J. Smith, 16 years old, with Amanda Klase, 13 years old. They resided on adjoining farms between this place and Jacksonville. The children had been companions for years, and latterly had been much in each other's company, going to church and Sunday school and returning together. Smith is a rather handsome youth, with red cheeks and bright eyes, and without a sign of hair upon his smooth, fair face. The girl is as pretty as a picture and unusually well developed for her age. Owing to their extreme youth, the parents of Amanda lately objected to the attention which was being paid to her by young Smith, and at last, tired of parental restraint, the couple quietly laid their plans and eloped. They were last seen in this village, and soon after they were missed. The country was scoured in search of them, but all in vain, and no further trace of them could be found. To-day they returned, after having been absent since yesterday morning, and produced a marriage certificate. The parents of the child bride were much agitated by the discovery, but as Smith's parents are wealthy, and he is an only son, they have become reconciled to the marriage, and the couple have been invited to make their home for the present at the Klase mansion. The youthful couple explained their absence by stating that they had been to Reading on their wedding trip, and that they experienced no difficulty in being accommodated at a hotel as man and wife.

NEVER be unprepared for sickness. Timely use of PERUNA will save you.

—"When in society, never talk of yourself," says the Philadelphia *Call*. The *Call* evidently wants to make society more of a bore than it is.

Dr. I. F. Mundy, Owenton, Ky., says: "I found Brown's Iron Bitters one of the best tonics and have proscribed it frequently."

A STOLEN DUKE.

Brigands Capture an Italian Nobleman—The Treatment He Received.

(Foreign Letter.)

The Duke of Calvino, who was captured by brigands in the neighborhood of Trapani, has been released by his captors on payment of a ransom of 150,000f. by his family, who never expected to see him alive again, he being very obese, advanced in age and afflicted with a nervous malady. He had passed thirty-five days with the brigands, and strange to say, the treatment he had received, though by no means pleasant, has had the effect of completely curing him.

A ROUGH JOURNEY.

The Duke relates that in the night when he was taken he was put on horseback and made to ride till next morning, when the brigands stopped at a kind of warehouse. There he remained the first day and wrote, at the Captain's dictation, a letter to his family, asking them to send the above-named ransom. In the evening the journey was resumed, and as the rain was falling in torrents the Duke was clad in some tarpaulin, and a sack was placed over his head to protect him. The second night the party reached an abandoned shed, where the Duke was left, with a guard outside the door. The third night the journey was continued, and ended at the place destined beforehand for the Duke's concealment.

CONCEALED IN A CAVE.

He had to enter this retreat on hands and knees, through a narrow opening, into a cave, and then through a second hole into a subterranean grotto. Here he remained for thirty days without any light, lying on a bundle of straw which was never changed. His food consisted of bread and cheese and water. The brigands left him alone, only returning to bring food. By the light of a lamp, which was lowered from above, they forced him to write pressing letters to his family, and dictated what he should say. His family, to obtain his release, used their utmost influence to prevent the military authorities from pursuing the brigands until the ransom had been safely paid and received. The band liberated their victim after having conducted him on foot for a considerable distance to the territory of Castellamare, where a peasant's house had been indicated to him, whence he would be conducted by the inmates to Trapani, about twenty miles distant.

NEW YORK LAWYERS.

The Incomes Garnered by the Leading Lights of the Profession.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The 5,000 lawyers of New York City embrace many ranks, classes, and conditions. Less than one-half of the number enjoy a competency, but there are many who make immense sums every year. Some of the "shyster" lawyers—men who know nothing of law and practice only in the police courts—realize as much as $25,000 a year. Dickerson & Dickerson, patent lawyers, have made $5,000,000. Their present income is $40,000 a year. Frederick W. Betts, also a patent lawyer, has an annual income of $25,000. Roscoe Conkling probably makes $10,000 a year. The firm of which William M. Evarts is a member—Evarts, Southmayd & Choate—do a business of about $80,000 a year. Mr. Evarts is supposed to be worth half a million. David Dudley Field has made $11,000,000 out of his profession. In the Tweed suit he received a fee of $100,000. Lord, Day & Lord received a fee of $175,000 in the Hicks-Lord suit. Their income is about $65,000. Gen. Roger A. Pryor started in New York after the war without a dollar, and now has an income of $10,000. The Condert Brothers do a large practice for foreigners, and make $60,000 a year. The incomes of other prominent lawyers are estimated as follows: Man & Parsons, $80,000; William F. Howe, $40,000, Vanderpool, Green & Cumming, $80,000; John F. Dillon, $30,000; Alexander Greene, $50,000; Goodrich, Deady & Pratt, $35,000. S. J. Tilden is worth $10,000,000. B. D. Silliman is worth $1,000,000. Henry A. Cram has a fortune of $1,500,000. Judge Comstock is worth $2,500,000. Porter, Lowry, Soren & Stone have an income of $1,000,000 a year. Many of the lawyers who enjoy the largest incomes are not the most prominent in the eyes of the public. The patent, insurance, and admiralty lawyers make very little noise in the world, but they are noted for their fat fees. On the other hand, advocates whose names constantly figure in the newspapers in connection with celebrated cases have to worry along with incomes ranging from $5,000 to $15,000.

GENERAL SHERMAN talked like the blunt warrior that he is when some Missouri stockmen called on him the other day. "Missouri," he assured them, "is the laughing-stock of the Union," adding that little Rhode Island made sport of her, that Georgia even was heading her in progress, that she was compa atively as undeveloped as the interior of Africa, when, as the centre of the United States, she should be in the van of civilization."

THE Jews are more numerous in Hamburg, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and Warsaw than in other European towns. Of all European countries, Ireland has the least number of Jews in it, a strong indication of its poverty.

WOMAN'S SECRET.

She is over-worked, poor thing! Proud, honorable, faithful, womanly, she determined to keep expenses down, and do the work herself. Right nobly has she done it, but at terrible cost. The sparkle that was in her eye when she was a bride is gone. Her once plump and rosy cheeks are now hollow and colorless. She used to step lightly and gracefully, but now she drags one foot after the other with painful weariness.

For the sake of the family she does not mention her aching back, her acutely-painful nerves, her rheumatic twinges, her dyspeptic troubles, or the heavy weight she feels in her right side, that tells her her liver is going wrong. She thinks nobody knows about all that, and she will suffer on in quiet and unrepining patience. Alas! her secret is an open one for it tells its own tale.

Whisper this in her ear, she ought to know it. *Madam, Brown's Iron Bitters will heal your back, calm your nerves, kill your rheumatism, drive out your dyspepsia, and correct your liver.* Dollar a Bottle. Nearest druggist. 12

FREE "The Science of Health" Explains the principles of life and death, and the origin of diseases, and should be read by young and middle-aged men. Those who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Catarrh and Blood Diseases will find it an incalculable boon. A copy of this book will be sent securely sealed for 2c. stamp by addressing W. S. JAQUES, M. D., 130 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. myl6tuthSAW1y

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Think of it. Is life and health worth preserving? The best preventive and restorer is "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." Great renewer of health and strength.

PHILA., WIL. & BALTO. R. R., May 14, '81.
DR. WELLS.— * * Before I commenced using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I was a perfect wreck, physically speaking. It has nearly entirely cured my nervousness. I am a telegraph operator and work at nights, and for all I've been working nights since I've been using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I look better than I did when I worked in the daytime. My friends have remarked how well I am looking. Yours respectfully, HARRY C. SEMPLER, Claymont, Del.

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"My wife" (writes a purchaser) "is the picture of health since she began the use of 'WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER,' greatest remedy on earth for Dyspepsia and Nervous Weakness."

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TRY IT ONCE

For SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS, WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 26, '83.
DR. WELLS.—I have used three bottles of your "HEALTH RENEWER," and shall continue to use it as it is the greatest medicine I ever heard of. I was completely broken down; so weak I could not talk above a whisper; doctors did not help me. Your "RENEWER" has restored me completely. S. P. BURGERT.

FOR OVER-TAXED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES,

HEADACHE, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DECLINE, IMPOTENCE.

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JAUNDICE, RESTLESSNESS, WIND ON STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SEXUAL DEBILITY, FORGETFULNESS, FEMALE WEAKNESS, CHILLS.

MILLSTONE, N. J., Nov. 12, 1879.
DR. WELLS.— * * My age is 48 years, and my health for past year has been miserable; was completely broken down and poverty used up, as the saying goes, but I never saw anything so remarkable as the renewing properties of your "RENEWER." I can truly say I feel as lively and vigorous as ever I did at 25 years of age.
Respectfully, MRS. P——

SPLENDID TONIC INVIGORANT FOR CONSUMPTION.

Fathers, if your children, boys or girls, are pale, backward, thin, puny, scrawny, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

MOTHERS, YOUR GIRLS,

if scrawny, puny, slow in development, if lacking vivacity, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It is a perfect tonic and rejuvenator for all periods of female life.

BUCKSPORT, ME., March 5, '83.
E. S. WELLS.—I have been taking "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" for a little more than two weeks and I feel very much improved. It goes right to my weak spots. LESLIE C. HOMER.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

from irregular or declining health can confidently rely on "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" to restore lost or failing vigor and brilliancy, cures and prevents return of Leucorrhœa or Whites, gives the eye a brilliancy, the cheeks a glow.

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THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

(writes a lady) is three times the man he was before he began using "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER," a remarkable rejuvenator of true merit.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, '83.
E. S. WELLS.
SIR:—I have taken four bottles of your "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It has done me more good than all other medicines taken. I have tried many medicines. I have great faith in your "RENEWER." It is doing great things for me.
JOHN SULLIVAN.

For NIGHT SWEATS, CONSUMPTION, WASTING, DEBILITY.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER"—absolute cure for Nervous Debility, Leanness and Weakness of the reproductive functions.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 27, '82.
DR. E. S. WELLS.
For years I have been troubled with a bad feeling in my head, such as dimness, blurriness and unsteadiness; have taken all the medicines I ever heard of, but "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" has done me more good than all or any of them. I am 66 *years old now*, and I think I feel 50 years younger than I am. JAMES W. SMEAD.

CHESTER, PA., March 5, '82.
DR. WELLS.— * * I shall not fail at any opportunity that may occur to make known the sterling qualities of your "RENEWER." * *
WM. RUSHWORTH.

DECLINE OF MAN.

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PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE—The undersigned will offer at public sale in the village of Clinton, Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., on January 15, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, the following described property, to wit: One farm of 103 acres, frame house, frame barn, stable and other outbuildings, good orchard, one farm of 86 acres, frame barn, log house and other outbuildings; also good orchard, one farm of 37¼ acres, no improvements. This property lays adjoining and will be sold all in one piece or separate to suit purchasers. Also one farm of 23 acres, frame barn and log house. Also one small farm of 5 acres, well of good water, wagon shed and good orchard of fruit; also at the same time and place three houses and lots in the village of Clinton with all necessary outbuildings. The property of George F. Hice, deceased. This property is rich soil, well watered, lays on the line of the Shoustown, Clinton & Frankford railroad and within three miles of the station on Montour railroad, and within one mile of a station on the proposed Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago railroad. Churches, schools, steam, grist and saw mill just at hand. Abundance of coal very convenient. Terms of sale, one-third cash on the last day of March, 1884, balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For any information call on or address GEORGE BURNS, Clinton P. O., Allegheny county, Pa. GEORGE BURNS, Attorney for the heirs. dec6-stW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WHITTIER, 502 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples eruptions, devitalized blood and unfitting for duties of business and society, PERMANENTLY CURED. CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so clogging the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 502 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

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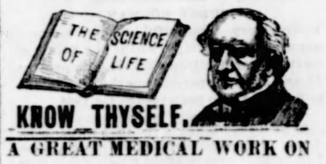

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DREADFUL DISASTER

Burning of the Convent of Notre Dame at Belleville, Illinois.

Five Sisters and Twenty-two Pupils Perish in the Flames.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Details of the burning of the Institute of the Immaculate Conception of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Belleville, Ills., last night are still meager. About sixty pupils were in the school, ranging from ten years to full grown—all girls, and several teachers and other inmates were in the building. The fire is said to have started in the rear of the third story, which was used as a dormitory, and an attempt was made by the Sisters to extinguish it, but this failing, efforts were made to remove the pupils. The flames spread so rapidly, however, that no order could be preserved. A panic seized both children and Sisters, and there was a wild, confused rush to escape.

TWENTY-TWO PUPILS AND FIVE SISTERS MISSING.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—The following dispatch from Belleville gives further particulars of the frightful calamity: The fire at the Convent of Notre Dame last night was the most destructive to life and property Belleville has ever experienced. A visit to the scene this morning found the fire department still on duty, endeavoring to quench the flames so as to preserve in recognizable shape the bodies of the victims. When the ruins were sufficiently cool volunteers went to work to bring out the bodies. It was a terrible sight. At times the searchers would find two or three charred masses huddled close together, seemingly seeking protection in one another from the advancing flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the building burned into an unrecognizable mass. The majority of victims were found beneath where the dormitory was situated. They seemed to seek shelter there too late and recognized their escape was impossible. The flames beneath eating away the supports let down the floor into the seething vortex of fire and smoke.

The loss of life is greater than mentioned in last night's dispatch. Instead of being two the total known deaths number twenty-seven, twenty-two of which are pupils and five Sisters, among the latter the Sister Superior. On the fourth floor were pupil boarders, with three Sisters, who slept on the third floor. The remaining Sisters slept on the second or on the floor above. In the basement what are termed orphans and half orphans slept. On this second floor the inmates escaped and were saved. The following is a list of the saved:

THE SAVED.

PROXIE SCHLERNITZEUR.
MAMIE GITZERALD.
ANNIE FRANKIE.
MAGGIE DONOHUE.
ORRA MONTGOMERY.
EMILY FOURNIE.

On this floor also were the following candidates for the veil who escaped:

MISS JOSEPHINE.
MISS BRIDGET.
MISS HANNA.
MISS GRETCHER.
MISS ELIZA.

THE MISSING.

MARTHA MOUNTEL, Carondelet, Mo.
MARY BARTELLS, Missouri.
JOSEPHINE PLOUDER, daughter of County Commissioner, Centerville Station, Illinois.
LOTTA PIERSON, St. Louis.
SUSIE WELMAR, St. Louis.
EMMA STARKS, Carbondale.
MAMIE SELLING, St. Louis.
AGNES SCALING, St. Louis.
LIZZIE ISCH, Centerville, Station.
LAURA THOMPSON, Chester, Illinois.
MAMIE PULLEE, Columbia, Illinois.
MINNIE BAILEY, Belleville.
HILDA HAMMELL, Trenton, Illinois.
EMILY LEONHARDT, Trenton.
VIRGINIA HEINZELMAN.
KITTIE ARBANA, Vandalia.
GERTRUDE STRUNK, Germany.
MARY BEIN, Belleville.
MARY MANNING, St. Louis.
DOLPHA SCHITZHAUER, Belleville.
SISTER SUPERIOR MARY JEROME.
SISTER AGNELIA.
SISTER EDWINA.

THE UNFORTUNATE SISTERS.

Miss Baily was a grand-daughter of Col. John Thomas, of this city. Sister Mary Jerome was known in the world as Barbara Heil. She was born in Pittsburgh. Sister Modrida was known as Jennie Riley. She was born near Milwaukee. Sister Edwin, known as Bridget McCaffrey, was born in Ireland, and Sister Aurelia, known as Margaret Shanahan, was born in New Orleans.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire had its origin in the furnace, and when discovered the floor above was ablaze and volumes of smoke rapidly pouring through the stairways, corridors and halls. By the time the sleepers were thoroughly aroused, all the avenues of escape were filled with smoke. Then a panic ensued, and it is for the imagination to paint the heartrending picture.

The extreme cold retarded the work of the firemen, and even if they could have reached the scene without delay they could have been but of little service in rescuing the victims. There were no ladders that could be used in such an emergency, unfortunately. The inmates, therefore, were powerless to relieve themselves, and those who were witnesses of the horrible holocaust were unable to assist them.

The manner of escape of the survivors could not be learned. Daisy Eberman was badly injured. Agnes Schneider jumped from a window but was not dangerously injured. Lou Mott was quite badly hurt. Dena Hiern and Fannie Brinker were seriously but not fatally injured.

BODIES IDENTIFIED.

At four o'clock there had been eleven bodies recovered from the ruins, and Sisters and friends succeeded in identifying the following:

MISS WORMAN.
MISS STRUNCK.
MISS MANNING.
MISS HEINZELMAN.
MISS ISCH.
MISS PULSEE.

The bodies could only be identified by clothing or rather portions of clothes which had been saturated with water and had escaped the flames.

All that now remains of the famous convent are the charred and broken walls, and in the debris there yet remain the bodies of several unfortunate victims. The building and furnishings were valued from $60,000 to $75,000, insured for $25,000.

SISTER MARY JEROME.

THE HISTORY OF HER LIFE AND FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

Sister Mary Jerome, the lady burned at the dreadful holacust in Belleville, Ill., yesterday, was a native of Pittsburgh, and has many relatives here. Her name in secular life was Barbara Heyl. She was a daughter of Martin Heyl, Sr., formerly a resident of the old Fifth, now the Ninth ward. She was born at the family residence in 1836. At the age of sixteen she became a member of the order of Notre Dame, entering at St. Philomena's church, Liberty and Fourteenth streets. A call last evening at the residence of her brother, Martin Heyl, the Liberty street tobacconist, but a resident of Thirty-sixth street, Lawrenceville, disclosed that the sad news had already reached him. During the afternoon the following telegram had been received from Belleville by Mrs. Henry Schnellbach, a sister of the unfortunate lady.

"Mother Superior's remains recovered and identified. Will be buried Tuesday. If any delay, answer. "FRANCIS MAUSE."

Mr. Heyl said he would decide to-day about bringing the remains to this city. He said that after associating herself with the Notre Dame Sisters, she remained at the convent of the Immaculate Conception for a time, then went to Milwaukee; from there to New Orleans, where she was of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity during the prevalence of the yellow fever scourge. From New Orleans she went to Bellville, and founded the institution which yesterday ended its career in so heartrending a manner. For thirty-two years she had been in the Sisterhood, and for twenty-two of these years at Belleville.

Mr. Heyl visited her only ten days since, and she was rejoicing that the fine new building had been completed and was nearly paid for. In the parlor of his house hangs an oil painting, the portrait of his baby boy, a beautiful, life-like picture, which is the work of Sister Mary Jerome. She is one of eleven brothers and sisters. Among them, aside from those mentioned above, are Mrs. A. Schaub, wife of the Liberty street tobacconist of that name; Mrs. C. Schaub, of Bloomfield; Mrs. F. Lauxterman, of Oakland; Mrs. A. Liebler, of Butler, and Mrs. A. Boyer, of Sharpsburg. All of the family have been notified. The deceased was revered and loved by all who knew her, not only at the convent, of which she was Mother Superior, but elsewhere.

Miss Theresa Schaub, daughter of Mrs. C. Schaub, and a sister of the same order, was at one time located at Bellville, but left there a short time since to go to Milwaukee.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

She Defends Her Honor By Killing Her Assailant.

MONROE, GA., January 5.—Three sharp reports of a rifle, accompanied by the shriek of a woman, aroused the quiet citizens of Centerville. The reports came from the residence of Mrs. Whitley. People rushed there, and were horrified to find the dead body of a man laying across the threshold, the top of his head completely blown off, while his flesh was still quivering with the last spark of life. The blood was flowing in great streams around his shoulders, while at some distance off lay the upper half of the dead man's head. Inside Mrs. Whitley stood, wild and frantic, just leveling her gun for another shot, when one of her neighbors jumped to her side, and knocking the weapon downward in time to send its message through the floor, exclaimed, "My God! what is the matter?"

"Unhand me," she cried, wildly; "I will never submit."

He clenched her firmly in his grasp, and soon convinced her that she was in the hands of friends, when she told the story of the tragedy.

The man was John W. Deall, a young man of high character, whose standing in the community was the best. While Mrs. Whitley was engaged in her household duties Deall came in and placed his arm around her waist. She repulsed him with a slap in the face. He grasped her again, when, by a vigorous effort, she loosed herself from him and ran out and around the building three times, closely persued by her assailant. She then ran into the house and seized a rifle that had been left by her late husband. She brought it to bear, and fired as her pursuer had reached the door.

The community is loud in its praise of the brave woman's defense of her virtue.

A DEVILISH DEED.

A Woman Mutilated by Having Her Nose and Lips Cut off.

DES MOINES, IA., January 5.—Details of a horrible case of cruelty have just come to light in Northwestern Iowa. A few miles west of Fort Atkinson, in Winnesheik county, lived a family of Bohemians, consisting of husband, wife and child. The wife was a very pretty, bright little woman, whom her husband, out of pure devilishness, treated in the most brutal manner from the very commencement of their wedded life. This treatment was intensified after the birth of the child, until she could endure it no longer, and left him to return to her parents, who lived a few miles away. He followed her and made so many promises and so urgently, she concluded to go back home, though against the wishes of her parents, with whom she left her babe.

Two nights after her return he recommenced his brutality by pulling great patches of hair out of her head, until more than half of her hair had been pulled off. He then bit her nose and upper lip through, crushing the lower part of the nose bridge with his teeth. He next took a dull butcher knife and sawed through the crushed bone and cut the nose and part of the upper lip entirely off, and throwing them on the floor said, "Now, I am going to dig your eyes out. Then I'll be satisfied." At this juncture something called him out of the house, and the wife ran through the back door and across the fields to a neighbor's, reaching there about 1 o'clock in the morning, nearly dead. The inhuman wretch fled, but has just been arrested near Rockford, Ill.

CHAIRMAN HENSEL

Calls a Meeting of the Democratic State Committee on the 23d.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 6.—Chairman Hensel, of the Democratic State Committee, was in the city yesterday and made arrangement for the annual meeting of the committee at the Bolton House on Wednesday, the 23d inst. After organization the committee will fix the date for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-large and elect delegates to the National Convention.

The Republican Committee will meet in Philadelphia on the same day for a like purpose.

Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder.

Give to your horses and cattle twice a week, and they will always be in good condition. It will ward off disease better than anything else. If sick, give two or three times a day, and they will soon be well. It has no equal. Try it. 25c, at druggists and general stores. tf

ECONOMY AND REFORM.

Mr. Randall's Appropriations Committee in Working Order.

Jobs and Jobbers Will Have to Take Back Seats.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Mr. Randall's Committee on Appropriations, at a meeting to-day, apportioned off the work, so the sub-committees having the several bills in charge could take it up and proceed without delay. Mr. Townshend, who, at the request of the Chairman, has been preparing the Military Academy bill, completed it to-day, and turned it over to the sub-committee for revision. It is expected that two or three of the smaller bills will be ready to report at the beginning of next week, so that the House will lose no time in considering the necessary work of the session.

The complexion of the sub-committees indicates, what was to have been expected that a policy of rigid economy will be pursued, looking to a large reduction of expenses and employes of the Government. With Holman, Hancock and Cannon in charge of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and Randall, Forney and Ryand in control of the Sundry Civil bill, evidence is given that the leaks will be stopped and extravagance checked in the departments. Hutchins, Randall and Calkins, as the sub-committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, well see that Chandler is kept within bounds, and that John Roach will get no subsidies.

Mr. Randall has taken care that the most important bills have been placed in the hands of the severest economists. The policy of Mr. Randall in hurrying forward the appropriations, with the view of an early adjournment of the session, will bring his committee into conflict with the Ways and Means as soon as the latter get their Tariff bill before the House.

Col. Morrison is working away, but has no idea when the bill will be perfected. Under the rules revenue bills have the precedence, but Mr. Randall has only to raise the question of consideration to get an expression from the House whether they will proceed to take up an appropriation bill in preference. When this is done it will at once disclose how the House stands on tariff agitation. Should Mr. Randall have the majority with him he can go on with his work until it is finished and then force an adjournment without touching the tariff. After all, it rests with the House and not with the committees to determinine the course in regard to tariff.

Col. Morrison admits that should the House be adverse it will be impossible for him to get his measures considered. If, as he fears, forty Democrats may vote against it, there will be no discussion of the question, and the session will be short. Some Republicans who have jobs to further, however, may come to the rescue of the free traders.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Mr. Randall has discovered where a reduction of $25,000,000 in the expenses of the Government can be saved in the appropriations for the next fiscal year in the Pension bill alone. For the year 1883, $100,000,000 was appropriated, and for 1884, $86,000,000, making $186,000,000 for pensions by the Keifer Congress. There was a surplus of $39,000,000 over from 1883, which, added to the $86,000,000 appropriated at the last session, makes $125,000,000. Of course there will be a large surplus, but Commissioner Dudley, in his estimates, asked for $40,000,000 more to run the department through the next year. Mr. Randall, thinking this was more than necessary, has made a thorough investigation, and has satisfied himself that $15,000,000 is all that will be required, which will be a drop of $71,000,000 from the appropriation of last year. It will be a great relief to see this appropriation, which for the past six years has been ranging from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, cut down to $15,000,000. At this rate the appropriations will make a better record than when Mr. Randall, in the Forty-fourth Congress, saved an aggregate of about $144,000,000.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The House Committee on Appropriations met to-day. Chairman Randall appointed the following sub-committees, charged with the preparation of bills named:

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill—Holman, Hancock and Cannon.

Sundry Civil—Randall, Forney and Ryan.

Army Appropriation—Forney, Townshend and Keifer.

Navy Appropriation—Hutchins, Randall and Calkins.

Postoffice—Townshend, Holman and Horr.

Indian—Ellis, Holman and Ryan.

Consular and Diplomatic—Burnes, Townshend and Washburne.

Pensions—Hancock, Fallett and Washburne.

Military Academy—Keifer, Forney and Ellis.

Fortifications—Horr, Ellis and Hancock.

District of Columbia—Follett, Hutchins and Cannon.

Deficiency — Randall, Burnes and Calkins.

Mr. Randall says an effort will be made to report all the appropriation bills to the House by April 10 or May 1. Other members of the committee, however, are of opinion the work cannot be completed within the period proposed. Trouble is anticipated by some in the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Sundry civil bills. A Republican member of the committee said to-day that already he could see there would be a division of opinion.

Commissioner Dudley was given a hearing before the committee to-day as to the needs of the Pension Bureau. An appropriation of $40,000,000 had been estimated for that department. There will be in addition to this appropriation, if granted, $65,000,000, which has not been used, of money previously appropriated.

The Military Academy bill, prepared by Mr. Townshend, was to-day turned over to the sub-committee having charge of that subject. The bill as prepared appropriates an aggregate of $290,000, which is $28,000 less than last year, and $91,000 less than the estimates.

Cash Well Spent.

Money expended in personal adornment is often foolishly wasted upon articles of no intrinsic value. A bottle of SOZODONT, however, is worth its weight in gold to any one troubled with poor teeth, and its price is cash well spent by the purchaser. Though it will not make the teeth regular, they who use it are astonished at the rapid improvement it affects in the dental row. Moreover, they breathe sweetness and have healthy gums and ruddy lips.

TWO MEN HANGED.

Painful Scenes at the Execution of Martin and Graves.

NEWARK, N. J. January 3.—Before daybreak this morning the prison here became a scene of bustle and activity. Preparations were being made to remove the prisoners in the cells to the east corridor so that they could not witness the hanging of Robert Martin and James B. Graves. At 6 P. M. the Rev. A. L. Wood, one of Martin's spiritual advisers, arrived. Martin was awake when the clergyman came. In a short time afterward the condemned man was engaged in prayer. At 7 o'clock the doors of the cells were unlocked, and when the prisoners had washed and dressed themselves they were formed in line to receive breakfast. The close proximity of the scaffold did not seem to have any depressing effect on the appetites of the prisoners. After breakfast was served the occupants of the east corridor were marched around in Indian file to the other side of the prison, passing the scaffold on the way. As soon as they had been removed the hangman tested the gallows.

Martin's spiritual advisers did everything possible to comfort him, and to all appearances succeeded to a considerable extent. Graves was also at this time an object of very much attention. He was crying like a child, and there appeared not the slightest doubt that he would have to be carried from the bed to the gallows. The Sheriff realized that he would have a good deal of trouble with Graves. Martin shed tears for his children and requested that they be sent for as he did not consider that he bade them farewell on the previous evening when he parted with them. He was finally told it would be impossible to comply with it. The Sheriff and clergymen were of the opinion that if Martin had another interview with his children he would certainly break down.

When the Sheriff gave the signal to start for the gallows the clergymen, who had been frequently praying with Martin, joined in the procession, both reciting prayers as they went. As soon as the condemned man reached the iron gate opening into the corridor his gaze fell upon the gallows. A few steps more and he was under the dangling rope. The hangman gently pushed Martin to the chalkmark under the crossbeam and then quickly affixing the noose to the rope pulled down the black cap. In less than ten seconds the trap was sprung and Martin's body shot suddenly upward. The drop fell at 10:27. The usual painful scene was witnessed. After the body had been suspended about fifteen minutes it was lowered sufficiently for the physicians to examine it. After hanging for 25 minutes the body was taken down and the scaffold was then got in readiness for the execution of Graves.

Martin died in great agony. His arms having been improperly pinned, he raised his left and nearly caught the rope, struggling wildly for as much as three minutes. The rope slipped and he slowly strangled to death.

Graves was hanged at 11:04, and was carried to the scaffold. He was a recluse, and 65 years of age. In the house wherein he lived was a family named Soden, which included a boy named Eddie. Graves was annoyed by the boys, among them Eddie Soden, and on the night of December 20, 1881, crept up behind Eddie while the latter was lighting a lamp and shot him dead.

Martin was condemned to death for the murder of his wife and child. He was 53 years of age and was born in England.

THE VACANT SEE.

No Credence Given to the Latest Intelligence From Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The telegram published yesterday morning from Rome announcing that the Archbishopric of Philadelphia would be immediately filled by the appointment of a prelate from a diocese in Texas created surprise and caused considerable comment among Protestants as well as Catholics. The high esteem in which the late Archbishop Wood was held has caused people of all denominations to look forward to the appointment of his successor with more than unusual interest. Investigation made by a reporter shows that little credence is given to the telegram. Several priests were visited and, while objecting to being quoted, each was emphatic in the declaration that there was no truth in the telegram or that at least some mistake was made in the transmission of the message. "There will be no secret about it," said one. "When the appointment is made the whole world will know who the appointee is, and until that time no one will know it except the Pope. But," he add-ed, with a smile, "I hardly think he will come from Texas."

Notwithstanding the fact that little reliance is placed in the telegram by those best informed, much curiosity is felt to know what prelate is referred to. The records show that it must refer to either the Rt. Rev. C. M. DaBonis, of Galveston; the Rt. Rev. J. C. Neray, of San Antonio, or the Rt. Rev. D. C. Manucy, of Brownsville. "But neither of these," said the priest who furnished the list of names, "is, in my opinion, eligible. Texas is not a bishopric, nor is either of the above-named gentlemen a Bishop." There are only three dioceses in Texas. The Bishops of all these are Frenchmen.

A LULL IN THE STORM.

No Attempt Will Probably be Made to Lynch Emma Bond's Assailants.

HILLSBORO, ILL., January 4.—All is quiet here to-day. The feeling is strong against the defendants in the late trial, but there is no outward sign of any movement against them. General opinion seems to be no attempt will be made to lynch either Montgomery or Pettus, at least very soon. Should the effort be made it would be resisted, as they have strong friends who will defend them.

After the verdict the jurors were questioned as to how they managed to reach such a conclusion, and they all replied substantially that it was owing to the uncertainty of Miss Bond's mental condition at the time she was assaulted and saw a face at the scuttle-hole in the school house. When they went into the jury room they stood seven for acquittal, five for conviction, and at five o'clock it was ten to two. The names of the two the jurors refused to give.

It was very soon evident that the verdict was not in accordance with the views of the spectators. As soon as they reached the street, expressions of dissatisfaction were loud and frequent. The bitter cold atmosphere prevented the collection of crowds upon the street corners, but every store and saloon contained a rather excited group of people who expressed themselves freely regarding what was termed a most outrageous verdict. "You can't get an Illinois jury to convict in a rape case," said one old man as he trudged along through the snow past the post-office.

"That's so," responded a man with him. "I say it's a——infernal outrage."

The accused remained in the court room until the crowd had dispersed and shook hands with their friends, but they did not display that confident manner that indicated a feeling that they had been vindicated.

Fitted out for the Season. Dresses cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

ALARM AMONG DEMOCRATS.

Disorganization Caused by Forcing the Tariff Issue.

Forty Democrats Will Try Their Best in Congress to Prevent a Free Trade Agitation.

[New York Sun Special.]

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Leading Democrats have come back from the holiday recess with some anxiety about their party. Instead of the hope and enthusiasm which have inspired these men since the elections of a year ago, there is now uneasiness, if not actual despair. A very prominent Democrat said to Mr. Carlisle yesterday that he did not see how harmony was now possible, and that he looked for the disorganization caused by the forcing of the tariff issue to become complete and final after Congress has adjourned and the Democratic candidate for President has been nominated. Mr. Converse, who has just returned from Ohio, says he is satisfied that the Democrats will have a very hard struggle to carry the country next fall, even if harmony prevails in the party; but if they do not abandon the free trade issue they have no chance whatever.

"No party," said Mr. Converse to-day, "can succeed in this country on a free trade platform. Another generation may be educated up to it, but it is death to any party now. My own district has 4,000 Democratic majority, and yet no Democratic free trader can be elected in it."

While others are not so outspoken in public as Mr. Converse is, they speak as gloomily as he does in private. They express the opinion that it is not only folly as a matter of expediency for the party to be committed by the Democrats of the House of Representatives to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, but as a matter of hard fact there are almost as many different views as to what tariff for revenue only is as there are members. Take the matter of wool. Mr. Springer, who is a revenue reformer, said to-day that the Ohio Democratic members wanted to have the duty on wool increased.

"Yet," said Mr. Springer, "a revision of the tariff without a further reduction of the duty on wool would be no revision at all, for on wool the foundation of the tariff is built."

With Mr. Springer a great many others agree. Mr. Mills is in favor of free wool; so is Mr. Hurd. Mr. Tucker and Mr. Morrison favored the reduction which was made in the present bill; but all of the Ohio members favor a restoration of the old duty on wool, excepting Mr. Hurd. They say that unless this is done Ohio will surely be lost to the Democratic party next fall. Yet a number of these same Ohio Democrats voted to elect Mr. Carlisle Speaker and announced themselves as in favor of revenue reform and a tariff for revenue only. Of course they except wool, and desire that to be protected. The inconsistency of this is sure to be set forth on the floor, and is one of the things that makes the anxious Democrats referred to question the wisdom of making the tariff a party issue. Again, from Louisiana, Mr. Carlisle received several votes for Speaker, and professedly because he represented the principle of a tariff for revenue only, and because the Democratic party in Louisiana was said to be heartily in accord with that idea. Yet from Louisiana, now that Mr. Morrison proposes to reduce the duty on sugar, come very great complaints, and the very men who supported Carlisle are now announcing themselves as tariff-for-revenue men, except that there ought to be a tax on sugar. To be sure, Ellis and Floyd King and Jonas try to make their course seem consistent by asserting that the sugar tax brings in the largest revenue that we get from any single article, yet they admit that Louisiana Democrats desire to have the tax imposed not so much because it gives revenue as because it affords incidental protection to the sugar planters of that State.

The Mississippi members, with an exception or two, favored the election of Carlisle because his election was supposed to assure revenue reform. These members care not how much the duties are reduced on other products, but they think jute ought to be taxed because it is raised in their State.

Some of the South Carolina members voted for Carlisle, and expressed their delight because now the party was to plant itself aggressively on the platform of a tariff for revenue only, yet now that there is some talk of reducing the tax on rice they oppose it, unless the tax is taken off of everything. So it goes, and this list of illustrations could be enlarged.

When, therefore, an attempt is made, as will be done in a few weeks, to commit the Democratic party to a tariff for revenue only platform, the older Democrats, and some of the most earnest Democrats they are, say they fear Mr. Morrison's attempt to explain what revenue reform means will show that it means everything to a Louisiana Democrat but sugar, everything to a Mississippi Democrat but jute, everything to a South Carolina Democrat but rice, and everything to an Alabama Democrat but iron. In other words, say these men who have been thinking the matter over, it will show that the average member has some loose, ill-conceived, and vague fancy for free trade in general, which becomes a well-defined, positive and aggressive protection view when brought to bear on the particular industry with which his constituents have to do. The debates and votes at the last session, although they did not cover half of the Tariff bill the House Ways and Means Committee prepared, showed that the tariff for revenue Democrats were pretty good protectionists when the interest of their own States were threatened.

It is when Democrats face such facts as these that they begin to get gloomy, as many of them are to-day. They confess, however, that they see no way to avoid making what they fear will be a fatal mistake. Mr. Carlisle was told by some Democrats, and has been informed by letter, as Mr. Morrison has been by many of the leading Democrats of the country, that it will be absolutely impossible for the Democratic party, as at present constituted, to agree upon any policy as a revenue reform policy. If the attempt to make it so agree is pushed, a general break along the lines is inevitable. Some of the most prominent Democrats now in the House have come to this view, and already some of those who, enthusiastic over an idea, voted for Mr. Carlisle, weaken now that they see the impossibility of agreeing as to what the idea means.

These men are determined to do all in their power to prevent an agitation which they fear will lead to ruin. There are some forty or more Democrats who will use every moral and parliamentary power they possess to prevent it. Many of these men believe that there are very great injustices and inequalities in the present Tariff law, but they do not think that a party can successfully make an issue on the subject now. Some of them have told Messrs. Morrison and Carlisle within the last few days very frankly what their fears were. They have suggested that the only tariff action taken this winter be a non-partisan attempt to correct some of the acknowledged errors in the present law. But they have found Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hurd and the others immovable. The issue must be made, they say; the Democratic party must be put on record at this session, so that the contest that is made in the House can be carried to the National Convention, there to be settled. It is such determination as this, coupled with the fact that Messrs. Morrison and Carlisle are not easy to be moved after they have made up their minds, that causes the anxiety of some of the leading Democrats in Congress.

There isn't anything which will cure the least cold so quickly as PERUNA.

BLAINE'S LITTLE GAME.

Deceiving His Friends to Get the Chicago Nomination.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The shrewd politicians here think they have discovered what they call Mr. Blaine's game. Nobody believes that he has withdrawn from politics. Little things crop out in spite of his caution which show that he does not regard his political career as all in the past. The half-authoritative announcement that the first volume of his book will not be ready for delivery before March 1, even if then, although it was promised by November 1 last, shows that he has been interrupted in his daily stent, and the further announcement that the second volume will not be finished and delivered until after the next Presidential election, indicates that Mr. Blaine proposes to write some of the pages in the light that the canvass of 1884 will shed.

If Mr. Blaine really desires it to be believed that he is honest when he says he will not be a candidate, he has failed in his purpose. Much worse than he generally fails. His friends do not believe him, but they do believe he is sincerely and greatly anxious that the impression should go abroad that he is not a candidate. So the politicians reason that he apprehends that an avowed or even a permissive candidacy would be fatal, and that his only chance of securing the nomination is by sort of prearranged, artificial spontaneity, a trick at politics that was so successfully played by Garfield and his friends. With such a program the newly developed cordiality toward all of his old political opponents is regarded as in thorough accord.

Some five or six years ago, Mr. Conkling taught Mr. Blaine a little subtle politics, and with his great capacity for absorbing the ideas of others, he seems now to be following where Conkling led. One day, upon the floor of the Senate, Mr. Conkling, in the middle of a speech, and in a tone that conveyed the impression that the idea had just occurred to him, said: "And the honorable Senator from Minnesota, whom it is most probable his party will nominate a few months hence for the office of President." It was seemingly a casual sentence, interjected purposely into a speech with which the idea had no connection, but Mr. Blaine believes, as a good many others do, that it defeated his nomination for the Presidency, as Mr. Conkling intended it should. Minnesota was heated red hot with enthusiasm for Blaine, but the hitherto somewhat inconspicuous Windom's Presidential aspirations were set on fire by that remark. Conkling smiled when men told him so. Windom's grip on his State was then great enough to enable him to take Conkling at his suggestion, and Minnesota's steady vote for Windom broke Blaine's lines.

But the politicians say Blaine has vastly improved upon the trick. They call to mind some circumstances like these. A year or so ago a leading newspaper in the West nominated Senator Allison for the Presidency. This newspaper had been zealously for Blaine, and when it ran up Allison's name the opinion was general that Blaine suggested it. So by all accounts he did. Senator Allison believes to this day Mr. Blaine leans toward him with a little more desire than toward anybody else, so that the Iowa statesman, if he cannot get the nomination for himself, will turn Iowa's vote to Blaine if he can. Next Mr. Blaine in an interview expressed the opinion that Senator Harrison, of Indiana, might be the most available candidate, and when Harrison calls on Blaine now he hears the charges rung on the word "availability." Nobody can persuade Mr. Harrison that he is not Blaine's choice for the nomination, and a good many believe that he is. Next, when Gov. Cullom was elected to the Senate, Blaine wired him congratulations and desired to meet him when he came to Washington, Cullom, delighted, called early on Blaine, and came away with the impression that Blaine thought Illinois would have the nomination in the person of Cullom. So we begin to hear mild buzzing among Cullom's friends, coupled with the assertion that at the proper time Blaine will give him help.

Senator John F. Miller of California came from Blaine's presence hot with the fever, though he is not so ambitious as not to be willing to take the second place if he cannot have the first. He is just as confident that Blaine's hands is outstretched to help him up the White House steps as in any of the others.

The youthful Sabin, of Minnesota, has breathed the ambitious atmosphere of Blaine's house, and we are already informed by a newspaper of his State that he will be a candidate for the Presidency, and is really Blaine's choice.

Now, if all these, and the others who are Blaine-inspired, go to the Convention with their States at their backs, and thereby make a deadlock, what so likely, reason the politicians, as that at last some enthusiast should throw up his hat, yell "Blaine," and, the fever spreading, the knight find his plume waved by the Convention before it knows what it is doing.

GRIFFITH'S CONFESSION.

He Tells How He Killed His Aged Father.

SALEM, O., January 4.—Griffith, who is in jail here, after confessing he killed his father, made the following statement:

"On Tuesday morning I was working in the barn when father came in and began abusing me because I had not finished cleaning the colt, and picked up a shovel and struck at me twice and threw a pitchfork at me. He then ordered me into the house to get my breakfast, saying he would come in after awhile and dust my coat for me. I went into the house and told mother I was going to leave home, as father had been maltreating me. Mother then shut the door and locked it. I then turned round and saw the revolver I had used the day before coon-hunting lying on the book-rack, and, snatching it up, I told mother that if she did not open the door and let me go I would shoot father the moment he came into the house. She then opened the door and I started for town. Going through the woods I saw father running towards me, heading me off. I was afraid of him, and when he got pretty close to me I took my revolver out and told him that if he came near to touch me I would shoot him. I had the revolver cocked, but pointed toward the ground. Father looked mad, and springing at me, said, 'Shoot me,' and struck me here (showing a bruise on his left wrist), which knocked me backward, when my right hand flew up and the revolver went off. I did not pull the trigger. After the shot went off father fell, and as he did not move I went and felt to see if his heart was beating. I was afraid he was dead, and ran and told mother I had shot father, and was going into town for Dr. Fawcett.

"After leaving word for the doctor to go out I started on a gallop north, then went west for some distance, when I got off the horse and let him loose. I then made my way to Vernal Grove school house, getting there a little before dark. I staid in the school house all night, and the next day before the children came to school in the morning, I climbed up into the loft. During the day I could hear the children telling each other I had killed my father, which was the first I knew for certain father was dead. After school let out and it got dark I ran into town."

There is not much confidence put in the boy's story. The neighbors are emphatic that there is no truth in it, and the mother refuses to talk of it, though no one believes it was a premeditated murder. He was taken to the county jail to await his trial. He has a bad record for a boy, and while waiting for the train was smoking his cigar, the most unconcerned of all.

GOOD ADVICE.—Use HALE'S HONEY of Horehound and Tar for a cough or cold.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Social Vexations in Washington.

(Dispatch to the New York World.)

Mrs. Carlisle's place next to the President at the White House upon New Year's day occasioned some dissatisfaction to the ladies of the Cabinet. They have held that the Speaker's wife should have stood below the Cabinet and that the first place should be given to Mrs. Frelinghuysen. Mrs. Carlisle was given the place because her husband occupies the third place in rank under the Government, and there was no lady representing the second place to take precedence. The President paid great attention to Mrs. Carlisle, and this has aggravated the social situation, for it is remembered upon last New Year's day he once so far forgot Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who stood next to him, as to turn his back upon her. Another vexed question of etiquette, at Washington, is whether the Speaker's wife ranks the wives of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Blaine, when her husband was Speaker, refused to call upon the Justices first. Mrs. Carlisle concedes the position of the Justices' wives and will call upon them all next Monday.

SCHWARM'S Horse and Cattle Powder, the best condition powder in the market, can be had at all druggists and general stores. Price 25c. tf

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY'S golden jubilee fund, for the erection of a marble pulpit in the Cathedral in New York, amounts to $10,000.

PE-RU-NA

Is Nature's greatest remedy, and is the principal ingredient of almost every prescription Dr. Hartman gives to his private patients. PERUNA cleanses the system of all impurities; tones the stomach, regulates the heart, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain. PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired from the toils and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

Sold by All Druggists. Small bottle 50 cts. Large bottle $1.00.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life."

For Piles, Diarrhœa or Kidneys, take

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than by medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and, swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—HAVING experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S

VERMIFUGE, or "DEAD SHOT"

FOR WORMS,

Is the best Worm Syrup in the market; it can be relied upon as a safe and effectual remedy for that disease, to which all children are more or less subject. Its speedy operation in all sudden attacks of Colic, Fits or Spasms, gives it an unrivalled

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1884.

There was very little done in money or stocks to-day. Scarcely any paper was offered for discount, and there was a very light counter business. The snow storm has cut down business to the minimum. The exchanges were also light, being $1,428,853 41, and the balances $444,304 94 Business at the clearing-house last Wednesday was largely in excess of these amounts.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by George I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	58⅞	58⅞
Reading R. R.	29 5-16	29⅜
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	10¾	11
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
United Co.'s, N. J.	195	.....
Cent. Trans. Co	.....	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	121¾	.....
P., C. & S. L. bonds	122	.....
N. Pacific, com	26¼	26⅝
N. Pacific, pref	55¾	55⅞
Lehigh Nav.	43¾	43⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	18½	.....
N. Central R. W.	58	.....

*Ex. privileges.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Money easy at 1½@2½ per cent.; closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills strong at 484; demand 486¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm

3 per cents	100	5s coupons	123¾
4½s coupon	114½	Pacific 6s '95	128

STOCKS.

Railways strong. Kansas and Texas generals rose to 84; West Shore fives weaker at 61½@62.

State securities steady.

The stock market opened a fraction lower all around, and in the first ten minutes of business prices ran off ⅛ to ¾ per cent. Shortly before first call speculation became strong with a general advance under the leadership of Michigan Central. Shares opened at 89¼ and rose rapidly to 91½ regular, and 92 cash and stock commanded as high as 1 per cent per diem for use. It was reported Vanderbilt had notified his brokers he wished them to take up and pay for all Michigan Central they were carrying for his account. This report gained credence from the fact that Vanderbilt brokers did call in round amounts of stocks. Shorts in Jersey Central also twisted stock which closed at 86¼. Last night it opened at 88 cash and regular; fell off to 87 and later returned to 88. Union Pacific advanced from 74¼ to 76½, Louisville and Nashville from 46⅝ to 47½, and Missouri Pacific from 89¾ to 90¼. The remainder of the list also showed an improvement in sympathy. Subsequently there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent., but during the last hour of business the market again became strong with Union Pacific the prominent feature. Stock sold up to 77½, a rise of 3¼ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The bears attempted to check the rise by putting out (seller 60) options at prices about 2@¼ per cent. below the quotations in a regular way, but all these options were freely taken and failed to have the desired effect. Transactions in this stock were enormous and reached the large total of 94,055 shares, about one-third of the entire business in all stocks for the day. The advance in Union Pacific was stimulated by continued purchases on the part of large capitalists identified with the property. It was made known the holdings and securities of other roads in the treasury of the company had increased to $59,047,571, of which 27,740,230 was bonds and $31,338 341 stocks, many which are interest and dividend paying.

Improvement in trunk line shares was based on the belief that at the meeting of the joint executive committee to-morrow an amicable solution of difficulties will be reached. Granger stocks, notably St. Paul, which for some days have been rather weak, were all firm and higher on the denial of the reported cutting of rates by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy in Nebraska. Louisville and Nashville was strengthened by the report the company resume payment on dividends. Oregon and Transcontinental declined to 30¼ in early dealings on the minor news that an indebtedness of $1,500,000 had been discovered. This was officially denied, and the stock rose to 31¾. Central Pacific advanced to 66⅜, Quincy to 121¾, St. Paul to 91¾, Louisville and Nashville to 47⅝, Lake Shore to 96⅞. Missouri Pacific to 91⅜, Kansas and Texas to 23, Northern Pacific preferred to 56, Texas Pacific to 19¾, and Western Union to 75¾. The market closed strong with an advancing tendency. As compared with last night's close, prices are up ¼ to 1⅜ per cent for usually active lists and 2⅜ for Union Pacific and 2¼ on Michigan Central.

In specialties New York and Texas land rose 9¼ per cent. to 132, only 136 shares changing hands on the way up. New York and New England was in better demand and moved up to 17¾, an advance of 1¼. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred rose 1, to 37, and Oregon Navigation 4, to 101 bid.

The Stock Exchange Governing Committee listed $6,456,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company; $14,750,000, 5 per cent. bonds New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company. This completes the entire issue of first mortgage bonds; $1,300,000 Wisconsin and Minnesota division 5 per cent. bonds of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company; $1,402,000 consol 6 per cent. bonds of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company; $2,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Oregon Trans-Continental Company; $1,620,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, and $2,075,000 first mortgage Sabine division 6 per cent. bonds. It was also decided when engraved certificates are ready for use $5,000,000 of the stock last named company will be placed on the list.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 283,000 shares as follows: Central Pacific, 5,000; Lackawanna, 17,000; Lake Shore, 12,000; Louisville and Nashville, 7,000; Michigan Central, 5,000; Missouri Pacific, 13,000; New York Central, 5,000; St. Paul, 21,000; Union Pacific, 94,000; Western Union, 9,000; Northern Pacific, 9,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 90,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	111¾	L. & N.	47¼
Erie 2ds	92	L. & N. A.	30
Lehigh & Wilkes	105	M. & C. 1st pref.	19
La. Consols	75	Do 2nd	5
Missouri 6s	104	M. & Charleston	36½
St. Joseph	110	Michigan Central	91⅞
St. P. & S. C.	115½	M. & St. L.	17½
Tennessee 6s	40	Do pref	35⅛
Do new	40	Missouri Pacific	91⅝
Tex. Pac. L. G.	45	M. & O.	9¼
Do Rio G. div	74½	M. & E.	122
Union 1st	113	N. & Chat.	90
Land Grants	108½	N. J. Central	87½
Sinking Funds	117¾	N. & W. pref.	40⅝
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	28⅜
Do consols ex	41	Do pref.	55¼
Do deferred	8	Northwestern	117½
Alabama Class A	105	Do pref.	144½
Allegheny Central	12	N. Y. Central	133⅜
A. & T. Haut	46	Ohio Central	23
Do preferred	80	O. & M.	22⅞
American Express	92	Do pref.	90⅝
B., C. R. & N.	78	Ontario & West	14¾
Canada Southern	47½	Oregon & Trans-C.	30¼
Central Pacific	86½	Pacific Mail	43¾
C. & O.	14	Pana. G.	98
Do 1st pref.	24	P., D. & E.	39
Do 2d pref	16½	Pittsburgh	138½
C. & A.	134½	Pullman	150
Do pref	145	Reading	58⅝
C., B. & Q.	124¼	Rock Island	124
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	St. L. & S. F.	22
C., St. L. & P.	14	Do pref.	41⅞
Do pref.	33½	Do 1st, pref.	89
C. S. & C.	35	St. Paul	93¾
C. & C.	66	Do pref.	115¾
Del. & Hudson	85⅛	St. P., M. & M.	96½
Del. & Lack.	103½	St. P. & Omaha	33⅝
Denver & Rio G.	24⅝	Do pref.	94⅜
Erie	27⅜	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Do pref	72	Union Pacific	77¼
East Tennessee	6¾	U. S. Express	68
Do pref	12⅝	W., St. L. & P.	18½
Ft. Wayne	132½	Do pref.	31¼
R. & St. Jo.	38½	Fargo	106
Do pref	88½	Western Union	75¼
Harlem	190	Homestake	10
H. & Texas	45	Iron Silver	90
Illinois Central	53½	Ontario	129
Ind., B. & W.	18½	Quicksilver	5
K. & Texas	23	Do pref.	25¾
L. E. & W.	18½	Sutro	17
Lake Shore	96⅞		

*Ask ed.

MINING STOCKS.

Quist trading was done in the mining market this morning and prices steady. Sales included Bradshaw at 15, Bodie 3.90, Iron Silver 1.90, Horn Silver 6½, Robinson 26, Sierra Grande 66, and Sutro Tunnel 16@17. The market was dull in the afternoon. Chrysolite sold at 1.10, Sierra Nevada 3.25, Standard 3½, Horn Silver 6¼, and Bodie 4.35.

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alta	2¾	Hale & N.	2¼
Belcher	1½	Mexican	2
Best & B.	2⅜	Navajo	2¾
Bodie Cons.	3¼	Ophir	3¾
Challenge	2⅝	Potosi	1¾
Consolidated Va.	30	Savage	1
Crown Point	1¼	Sierra Nevada	3
Eureka Cons.	2	Union Cons.	2¾
Gould & C.	2	Utah	1⅝
Grand Prize	15	Yellow Jacket	1⅝

Scorpion assessed 10 cents.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, January 9.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	139	Boston Land	5½
Allouez Mining Co	1	A. & T. 1st 7s	2½
Calumet & H.	238	Fl. & P. 1st 6s	100
Copper Falls	1½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	98
Franklin	9½	A. & T. R. R.	70⅝
Pewabic	1½	R. & A.	73½
Quincy	47½	R. & M.	160
Silver Islet	1⅜	C. B. & Q.	123¼
Wis. C.	13⅜	C. S. & E.	14
F. P. M. pref.	99½	Eastern R. R.	5
Huron	1½	F. & P. M.	29
Water Power	2	N. Y. & N. E.	15⅜

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 9.—St. Paul 95¼; Illinois Central, 37½; Pennsylvania Central, 60⅞; New York Central, 136¾; Erie, 28½; seconds, 95¾; Reading, 29⅝; bar silver 50¾.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes, 76f 53½c.

ANTWERP, January 9.—Refined petroleum, 22s.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,050 bales. Beef—Prime mess, 108s 6d. American lard 45s. Bacon—long clear 40s 9d. Turpentine 27s. Butter—U. S. finest 109s.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1884.

The snow storm has stopped shipments entirely, and the business transacted to-day was to supply the immediate wants of customers. Everything is quiet, as a matter of course, with no essential changes in prices.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 25@7 50; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25; XX bakers' (Wisconsin) $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $6 00@6 50 per barrel; fancy, $7 00@7 50. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10.

CORN—Old mixed shelled 57@58c; old yellow shelled 61@62c; high mixed 60@61c; new mixed 51@54c; new dry H. H. 58@62c.

OATS—Prime, 40@41c. rejected white, good, 39@40c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran, $15 25@15 50 per ton; middlings, $17 00@22 00; chopped feed, $23 00@26 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $10 50@11 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote common at $1 50@2 50; good sound stock $2 50@3 00; choice stock $3 00, $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 20@2 25 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 25@2 30; Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@28c; prime 18@20c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c ℔ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8¼c; green well to hurl, 7¼@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c; skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced; 7@8c; evaporated, 12½@13¼c; quarters, 5@7c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; peeled, 9½@10c; cherries, 17@18c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 28@30c; pickled 18@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@4 00; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do. $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, $6 C. 97 00; Valencia do. cases, $10 00@12 00; lemons, $3 50@4 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $1 25@1 50.

POTATOES—On track, 40@45c; from store 45@50c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 00@4 50 per bbl; Southern $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c per pair; dressed, 12@14c per lb. Turkey, 18 to 20c per lb. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6¼@7c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c, roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per lb; pop corn 4c per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@22c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 75@85c per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1¼@1½c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Do assort'd papers	3½
Fancy Rio	14½@15½	Do do ½ paper	4
Choice Rio	14½@15½	Salsoda, in kegs	1¾
Prime Rio	12½@13½	*Fruit Cans.*	
Good Rio	12½@	Per gross	$4 50@4 75
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices (whole.)*	
Java	30 @32	Cloves	18@
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	10@
In papers	17 @17½	*Candles.*	
In bulk	15½@16¼	Cassia	11@
Lower grades	13½@14	Pepper	16@17
Java in pa'rs	21 @23	Nutmeg	65@70
Java in bulk	20 @22	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Sugar.		Choice new	50@60
Standard A	7¼@	Strictly prime	45@
Palace A	7¼@	Stor, full w'gt	14 @
Windsor A	7½@	Stearine	12½@

Ridgewood A	7¾@	Mould, ℔ set.	@
Refined yel'w	6¾@ 7¼	*Salt.*	
Granulated	8¾@	No. 1 ℔ bbl	$1 10
Crushed	9 @	Extra	1 00
Cut loaf	9 @	Dairy	1 40
Powdered	8¾@	Coarse Cryst. Salt	1 25
Syrups.		*Starch.*	
Choice Maple	33@	Gloss	6½@8¼
Prime do	32@	Corn	7½@9
Choice sugar sr'p	38@40	*Rice.*	
Prime do do	36@	Louisiana	6 @6¾
Good do do	35@	Carolina	6 @7¼
Blackstrap mol'asses	22 @	Head rice	7¼@7⅝
Soda.			
Bi. Carb, in kegs	3½		

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 15	Lima beans, 2lb, best	$1 00
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 50@1 60	String do do	75
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2 ℔	1 10
Pineapples	1 50@1 75	Greengage	1 20
Standard peaches	2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Lilby's s. c. beef	2
Do bbls	6 50	℔ ℔ doz	2 85
Winslow's corn	1 30	Tomatoes	90@1 00
Baker's do	1 15	Salmon, 1 ℔	1 45@1 55
McMurray's do	1 35	Blackberries	1 00
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Loy'r raisins, new	$2 00	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay'r do	2 75	Smyrna figs	15@18 c
Muscatels, mallo	2 15	Maccaroni	8¾@12½c
New Valencia do	7¾c	Vermicelli	8¾@12½c
Old Sultanas	12 c	Tapioca	5½c
New do	14 c	Brazil nuts	8 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ℔ box	$4 00
Currants	5½@6¼c	Cocoanuts ℔ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6 @6½c	Lemon peel ℔ ℔	17 c
Almonds Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivi'a	22 c	Sage	15 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ℔ ℔	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	7 c

Provisions.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 13 lbs and over	12½c
Do do do 14 to 18 lbs	13 c
Do do do 14 lbs and under	13½c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	8½c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10¼c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	15¼c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	14¼c
Do do do all flitches	14¼c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Short clear sides	10 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$16 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	16 00
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9½c
Do half bbls	10 c
Do in buckets	10¾c
Do in tubs	10¾c
Do 5 ℔ tin pails, 60 ℔s in case	11¼c
Do 5 ℔ " " "	11½c
Do 10 ℔ " " "	10¼c
Extra lard oil	70 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$17 00@
Extra No. 1 shore do	15 00@
Extra No. 2 shore do	13 00@
No. 2 large bay	13 00@
No. 2 medium do	12 00@
No. 3 large do	12 00@
No. 3 medium	11 00@
No. 3 small	9 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Round do	5 75@
White fish, ℔ half bbl, 100	7 00@
Lake trout, ℔ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ℔ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ℔ 100	2 50@ 2 60
George's codfish	6 00@ 9 00
Medium do	4 00@
Boneless codfish	5 00@
Halibut (smoked)	10@
No. 1 herring, ℔ box	25@
Smoked bloater, ℔ box	1 15@ 1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 7½@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	12 15@
Sardines, French, ¼s, ℔ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½s, ℔ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ℔ cans	2 40@

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 32@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, light, 24@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 20@23c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow @7c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1884.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 14⅞	Lowest	$1 13¾
Highest	1 15	Close	1 13¾

	Barrels.
United shipments	53,662
Average United shipments	43,343
Tidewater shipments	6,623
Average Tidewater shipments	3,877
Exchange stock—$215 bid, none offered.	
Clearances	7,662,000
N. Y. refined, 9¼c.	

(By Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, January 9.—Opening at $1 14⅞; highest, $1 15; lowest, $1 13¾; closed at $1 13¾; shipments, 62,653 barrels; charters, none. Market extremely dull and business local.

BRADFORD, January 8.—Petroleum market still weakening; total runs Tuesday, 44,123 barrels; total shipments, 62,653 barrels; charters, 122,262 barrels; clearances, 8,098,000 barrels. United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1 15, closed at $1 13¾; highest price, $1 15; lowest, $1 13¾.

OIL CITY, January 3.—Petroleum opened at $1 15; highest, $1 15⅛; lowest, $1 13¾; closed at $1 13⅞; sales, 3,126,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 6,458,000 barrels; runs, 31,450 barrels; shipments, 53,662 barrels, charters, 122,262 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 9. — FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand, unsettled but generally higher; opened a shade stronger, receded a trifle, rallied ½@¾c, receded again and closed ¼@¾c above yesterday; sales ranged: January 93¾@94¾c, closed at 94@94¼c; February 94½@95¼c, closed at 94¾c; March 95¾@96¾c, closed at 95¾c; May $1 01¾@1 02¾; closed at $1 01⅝; June $1 03¾; No. 2 Chicago spring 93¾@94¼c, closed at 93¾c; No. 3, 76¼@81c; No. 2 red winter 96½@98c.

CORN—In good demand, unsettled and generally higher; opened firm; declined ⅜c, rallied ½@¾c, again receded and closed unchanged ¾c higher May leading; cash 55¾@56¼c, closed at 55¾c; January 55¼@56¼c, closed at 56c; February and March 55½@56c, closed at 55⅝c; May 59½@59¾c, closed at 59¾c.

OATS—Demand fair and market firm; cash and January 33½c; February 33⅜@33¾c, closed 33½@33¾c; March 33¾@34c, closed at 33¾c; May 37½@37¾c, closed at 37¾@37⅞.

RYE—Quiet at 58¼c.

BARLEY—Dull at 60@62c.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1 40.

PORK—In good demand; opened 5@10c higher, receded 10@12½c, rallied again and closed steady; cash $14 45@14 50; January 2½@5c under February; February, $14 42½@14 55, closed at $14 52½@14 55; March $14 70@14 72½; May, $14 92½@15 05, closed at $15 02½@15 05.

LARD—Steady, in fair demand and 5@10c higher; cash 8.80@8.85c; January, 8.87½c, closed at 8.85@8.87½; February, 8.87½@8.95c, closed at 8.90@8.92½c; March, 9.00@9.05c, closed at 9.00@9.02½c; May 9.17½@9.27½c, closed at 9.22½@9.25c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders, 6.25c; short rib, 7.65c; short clear, 7.90c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 133,000 bushels; corn, 237,000 bushels; oats, 51,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 barley, 44,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 69,000 bushels; oats, 37,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,500,000 bushels; May advanced ⅜c.

CORN—Sales of 600,000 bushels; advanced ½c.

OATS—Sales of 5,000 bushels; May advanced ½c.

PORK—Sales of 8,500 barrels; February advanced 2¼c; May advanced 5c.

LARD—Sales of 2,300 tierces; unchanged.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 9.—Flour dull; receipts 12,600 barrels; exports 38,800 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 80@3 25. Wheat—Spot lots barely steady; options opened ¼@¾c higher, afterwards lost improvement, closing firm; receipts 4,000 bushels; exports 3,900 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1 04½@1 06½; ungraded red 94c@$1 18; No. 3 spring $1 02½@1 04; ungraded white $1 07; No. 2 red January, sales of 216,000 bushels at $1 08¾@1 09¾, closing at $1 08½; February, sales of 1,144,000 bushels at $1 10¾@1 11¾, closing at $1 10¾; March, sales of 584,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13, closing at $1 12¾; April, sales of 128,000 bushels at $1 14¾@1 15, closing at $1 14¾; May, sales of 1,184,000 bushels at $1 16½@1 16¾, closing at $1 16¾; June, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 16¾@1 16¾, closing at $1 16¾. Corn—Spot lots a trifle better; options opened ⅛@¼c better, afterwards declined ¼@⅜c, closing dull and weak; receipts, 18,000 bushels; exports, 45,000 bushels; ungraded 55@66½c; No. 3, 63¾c; No. 2 white 71c; No. 2 January 65@65¼c, closing at 65c; February 65¾@66c, closing at 65¾c; March 66@66¼c, closing at 66¾c; May 67⅛@67⅜c, closing 67¾c. Oats firm; receipts 19,000 bushels; exports 555 bushels; Western mixed 39½@42c; white Western 42@45c. Hay dull. Hops quiet and steady for low grades; new 14@27c. Coffee—Spot fair and easier at 12¾c; options 5@10 points lower and dull; sales of 2,250 bags Rio No. 7 January at 10.90; 3,750 bags February at 11.05@11.10c; 3,250 bags March at 11.20@11.30c; 3,500 bags April at 11.35@11.40c; 3,590 bags May at 11.35@11.45c; 250 bags June at 11.40; 750 bags July at 11.45@11.50. Sugar dull; refined firmer; confectioners' A 7 7-16c; granulated 7 13-16c. Molasses quiet and steadily held. Rice steady and moderately active. Petroleum firm. United $1 13¾c. Tallow quiet and steady. Rosin firm at $1 50@1 55. Eggs—Western, fresh lower at 32@33c. Pork quiet; new mess $14 50. Lard firm; prime steam 9.20@9.25c. January 9.21@9.22c; February 9.21@9.27c; March 9.30c; April 9.40@9.42c; May 9.45@9.48c. Butter—Demand fair and market firm for choice. Lead quiet and steady. Others unchanged.

BALTIMORE—JANUARY 9. — Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine $3 00@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western firmer, closing dull; No. 2 winter red spot $1 06½@1 06¾; February, $1 07¾@1 08; March, $1 10¼@1 10¾; May, $1 14¼@1 14¾. Corn—Western higher and dull; mixed spot 61@62c; January 62½c asked; February, 61¼@62c; steamer 57¼@58c. Oats firmer; Western white, 44@44c; mixed, 41@42c; Pennsylvania, 41@44c. Rye steady at 73@75c. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13 00@14 00. Provisions dull and easy. Mess pork $15 25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¼c. Hams 13¾c. Lard—Refined 9¾c. Butter dull; Western packed 10@22c; creamery, 25@35c. Eggs firmer; fresh 29@30c; pickled 20@23c. Petroleum nominal; refined 9¼@9¾c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11¾@12¾c. Sugar quiet.

NEW ORLEANS—JANUARY 9—Flour firm but not quotably higher; family $4 00@4 50; high grades $4 87½@5 65. Corn firm; mixed 58c; white 59c; yellow 60c. Oats strong at 50c. Cornmeal in fair demand, but at lower rates at $2 40@2 45. Coffee dull; common to prime 10¾@13¾c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common 4¼@5c; fair to fully fair 5¼@5⅝c; prime to choice 5¾@6c; yellow clarified 6¾@7c; granulated 7¾c. Molasses steady and in fair demand; centrifugal 17@29c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 34@44c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 4¾@5¾c. Bran scarce at $1 00. Cottonseed crude oil steady and unchanged. Sight exchange on New York par. Sterling $4 82½.

TOLEDO—JANUARY 9.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white $1 04; No. 2 94½c; No. 2 red cash $1 00¾@1 04; January $1 01 asked; February $1 01¾ bid; March $1 03¾; May $1 08; No. 3 spring 90c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 cash and January 54c; February 54¾c bid, 55c asked; May 59¼c bid; rejected 49¼c; no grade 46¾@47c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash 35¾c bid; January 36c asked; May 38c. Rye—No. 2, 64c. Cloverseed nominal; prime cash and January $6 00; February $6 10. Hogs $7 25. Receipts—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 38,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI—JANUARY 9.—Flour—heavy and unchanged. Wheat easier, but not quotably lower. Corn active and firm at 51½c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 35½@36c. Rye firm at 65@66c. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 68c. Pork in good demand at $15 00. Lard steady at 8.80@8.82½c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 14. Butter firmer for choice dairy at 23c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Arrivals have been light and market firm with a good active demand and all selling. We quote:

1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 50@6 75
1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@6 00
1,00 to 1,100 lbs	4 50@5 75
Bulls and cows	3 00@4 50

Hogs—Receipts hogs fair, market fair.

Philadelphias	$6 40@6 60
Best Yorkers	6 00@6 10
Common to fair Yorkers	5 70@5 90
Roughs	4 50@5 50

Sheep—Supply has been heavy this week and market closes slow to-day at the following prices:

Extra 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good 90 to 95 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair 80 to 85 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common 65 to 75 lbs	2 00@3 00
Lambs	4 50@6 00

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, January 7, 1883.

This has been a comparative dull market day. There was a good demand for all kinds of stock, but owing to the extreme cold weather the supply was to an extent limited. The stock offered was of a good quality, and good prices were paid. The best grade of cattle sold at from 6 to 7c., while some small lots of the highest grades brought 7½c. Bulls and dry cows sold readily at from 4½ to 6c. Fresh cows were in demand at from $60 to $75.

The following stock was received by rail:

Name.	Where From.	Number.
Needy & Smith	Ohio	170
H. Alcorn & Co	Penn	100
Arnold & Co	Ill	74
Gerson & Zeigler	Ill	37
Zeigler & From	Ill	44
A. From	Ill	38
H. Herst & Co	Ill	18
H. Nagle	Ohio	100
H. Forman	Ill	41
A. Greenawalt	Ohio	34
Wolf & Co	Ohio	62
Lowenstein & Co	St. Louis	17
Arnold & Bro	St. Louis	54
L. Reisentine	St. Louis	21

SHEEP AND LAMBS

were scarce and in good demand. The supply was much smaller than for weeks past. The sales ranged from 3 to 5c.

HOGS

were a scarcity. The supply was limited, but the demand was unusually heavy; sales averaged from 6½ to 7½c.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 9.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 37,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; market weaker and 5c lower and fair amount of trading; quality good and trading more freely marked; $5 25@5 65 for heavy; packing and shipping, $5 70@6 15 light, $5 25@5 70; skips, $4 50@5 30 and closed steady with 15,000 head unsold.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,500 head; shipments, 3,300 head; market fairly active and steady; exports, $6 25